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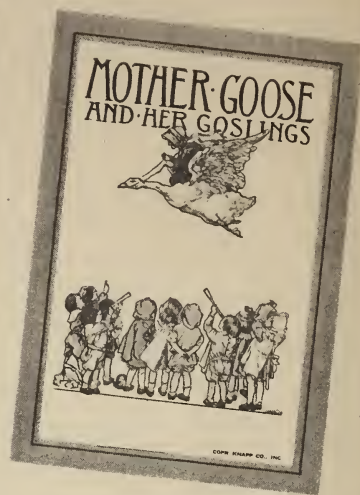


COPR. THE KNAPP CO., INC., N. Y.

95N—WHEN THE SWALLOWS HOMEWARD FLY

Here We Come
To Fill Your Needs
Fine Pumpkins
From Barteldes Seeds

Barteldes
SEEDS



LITTLE GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS:

Another Year and Another New Book:

My little friends all over the country are so enthusiastic over the Story and Picture Books that I am offering another new book this year. The new book is "When a Feller Needs a Friend," and I know that you will find it just as interesting and just as entertaining as the other books.

We still have some of the other books left and you can take your choice, either "Proverbs," "Mother Goose" or "When a Feller Needs a Friend."

Perhaps you did not get a book last year. If so, don't let this happen again. You're missing something fine.

Remember—the books are free. Just get your mother, your father, or any one to send me an order for seeds. The seeds will please them just as much as the book will please you.

Sincerely,

F. W. Barteldes

MR. F. W. BARTEDES.

Dear Friend—

We got your seed catalog this morning. I am so glad you have another book this year for the children. My papa has bought seeds from you the last two years and I am going to have him send for some more seeds this year.

Sincerely yours,

ESTHER CLYDE.

MR. F. W. BARTEDES.

Dear Sir—

I received one of your books this Xmas, "Jane at the Movies," and have read it through three or four times and certainly enjoyed it.

Sincerely your friend,

DOROTHY WHITEMAN.

FREE...

If you want to make your children happy just get them one of these little books. The pictures, verses and stories are delightful, and your children would get many hours' enjoyment out of these books.

As long as our supply lasts we will give one of these books free with an order of

\$2.00 worth of Garden or Flower Seeds, or

\$5.00 worth of Field Seeds, Nursery Stock, Etc.

We will send the book only when requested to do so, and as our supply is limited we would suggest you order early, so that your children will not be disappointed.

THE BARTEDES SEED CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

DENVER, COLORADO

SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR MARKET GARDENERS

and Others Buying in Large Quantities

These prices are only good for orders of Garden Seeds Amounting to \$8.00 or more. Combine your orders and get the benefit of these reduced prices.

THESE SPECIAL PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE

ASPARAGUS

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Conover's Colossal.....	\$0.70	\$3.25	\$6.00
Palmetto.....	.70	3.00	5.50
Columbian Mammoth White.....	.90	4.00	7.75
Early Argenteuil.....	.80	3.50	6.50

BEANS — DWARF

	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Barteldes' Stringless Green Pod.....	\$1.25	\$2.40	\$5.50
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	1.25	2.40	5.25
Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	1.25	2.40	5.25
Early Yellow Six Weeks.....	1.25	2.30	5.00
Improved Early Red Valentine.....	1.25	2.40	5.25
Refugee.....	1.25	2.40	5.00
Dwarf Black Wax.....	1.25	2.20	4.75
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	1.25	2.30	5.00
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax.....	1.25	2.30	5.00
Golden Wax.....	1.25	2.20	4.75
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	1.25	2.30	5.00
Davis White Wax.....	1.25	2.30	5.00
Dwarf Horticultural.....	1.25	2.20	4.75
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	1.20	2.40	5.50
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	1.40	2.50	5.75
Fordhook Bush Lima.....	1.75	3.30	8.25

BEANS — POLE

	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Large Lima.....	\$1.40	\$2.60	\$6.25
Small Lima.....	1.40	2.60	6.25
King of Garden Lima.....	1.40	2.60	6.25
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	1.25	2.20	4.75
Golden Cluster Wax.....	1.40	2.50	6.00
Cutshort.....	1.25	2.25	5.00
Horticultural.....	1.25	2.25	5.00
Dutch Case Knife.....	1.25	2.25	5.00
Kentucky Wonder.....	1.40	2.60	6.25
Lazy Wife.....	1.25	2.25	5.00
White Creaseback.....	1.25	2.25	5.00

BEETS FOR TABLE

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Barteldes' Blood Turnip.....	\$0.90	\$4.25	\$8.00
Early Model.....	.90	4.00	7.50
Crosby's Egyptian.....	.90	4.00	7.50
Edmond's Blood Turnip.....	.90	4.00	7.50
Eclipse.....	.90	4.00	7.50
Detroit Dark Red.....	.90	4.00	7.50
Extra Early Egyptian.....	.90	4.00	7.50
Early Blood Turnip.....	.90	4.00	7.50
Long Blood Red.....	.90	4.00	7.50
Half Long Red.....	.90	4.00	7.50
Swiss Chard.....	.90	4.25	8.00

BEETS FOR SUGAR AND STOCK

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Vilmorin's Improved Sugar.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.25
W. Klein Wanzleben Sugar.....	.50	2.25	4.25
Long Red Mangel.....	.50	2.25	4.25
Giant Half Rose Sugar.....	.50	2.25	4.25
Golden Tankard Mangel.....	.50	2.25	4.25
Lane's Imperial.....	.50	2.25	4.25

BORECOLE OR KALE

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Dwarf Green.....	\$0.90	\$4.25	\$ 8.00
Tall Scotch.....	1.50	6.65	12.50

BROCCOLI

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Large White.....	\$3.50	\$16.25	\$30.00
Purple Cape.....	3.50	16.25	30.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Fine Imported.....	\$2.25	\$10.50	\$20.00

CAULIFLOWER

	1 oz.	1/4 lb.
Early Paris.....	\$1.00	\$3.75
Extra Early Erfurt.....	2.50	7.00
Danish Snowball.....	2.50	7.50
Dry Weather.....	2.75	9.00

CABBAGE

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Copenhagen Market.....	\$2.60	\$12.75	\$25.00
The Glory.....	2.50	11.75	22.50
Early Spring.....	2.00	9.50	18.00
Allhead Early.....	2.00	9.50	18.00
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	2.00	9.50	18.00
All Seasons.....	2.00	9.50	18.00
Early Winningstadt.....	2.00	9.50	18.00
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....	2.00	9.50	18.00
Early Summer.....	2.00	9.50	18.00
Late Premium Flat Dutch.....	2.00	9.50	18.00
Late Large Drumhead.....	2.00	9.50	18.00
Surehead.....	2.00	9.50	18.00
Drumhead Savoy.....	2.25	10.00	19.00
Danish Ballhead.....	2.75	13.00	25.00
St. Louis Market.....	2.25	10.00	19.00
Mammoth Red Rock.....	2.75	13.00	25.00
Danish Stonehead.....	4.00	18.75	35.00

CARROTS

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Oxheart.....	\$0.90	\$4.00	\$7.50
Chantenay.....	.90	4.00	7.50
Early Scarlet Horn.....	.90	4.00	7.50
Danver's Half Long.....	.90	4.00	7.50
Long Orange.....	.70	3.25	5.50
Large White Belgian.....	.70	3.25	5.50
Large Yellow Belgian.....	.70	3.25	5.50

CELERY

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Celeriac or Turnip Rooted.....	\$ 2.75	\$12.50	.....
White Plume.....	2.40	11.50	.....
Golden Self-Blanching, American.....	4.25	21.00	.....
Golden Self-Blanching, French.....	15.50	75.00	.....
Giant Pascal.....	2.75	12.50	.....

CHICORY

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Large Rooted.....	\$2.00	\$ 8.75	.....
Whitloof.....	2.25	10.00	.....

COLLARDS

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
True Georgia.....	\$0.80	\$3.75	\$7.00

CORN SALAD

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Small Seeded.....	\$2.00	\$9.75	\$19.00

SWEET CORN

	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Golden Bantam.....	\$2.40	\$5.65	\$10.00
Extra Early Minnesota.....	1.90	4.50	8.00
Adams' Extra Early.....	1.70	3.75	7.00
Country Gentleman.....	2.80	6.50	12.50
Early Evergreen.....	2.20	5.00	9.50
Stowell's Evergreen.....	2.20	5.00	9.50
Howling Mob.....	2.40	4.50	10.00
Early Malcolm.....	2.40	4.50	10.00

CUCUMBERS

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Davis' Perfect.....	\$1.25	\$5.75	\$11.00
Japanese Climbing.....	1.60	7.50	12.50
Everbearing.....	1.20	5.50	9.50
Early Cluster.....	1.20	5.50	8.50
Arlington White Spine.....	1.20	5.50	8.75
Early White Spine.....	1.20	5.50	8.75
Extra Long White Spine.....	1.20	5.50	8.75
Early Russian.....	1.20	5.50	8.50
Boston Pickling.....	1.20	5.50	8.75
Chicago Pickling.....	1.20	5.50	8.75
Long Green Improved.....	1.40	6.50	10.50

EGG PLANT

	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
Early Long Purple.....	\$2.50	\$4.00
Early N. Y. Round Purple.....	2.50	4.00
Black Beauty.....	2.75	5.00

ENDIVE

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Green Curled.....	\$1.25	\$5.50	\$10.00
Broadleaved Batavian.....	1.25	5.50	10.00

KOHLRABI

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Extra Early White Vienna.....	\$1.80	\$8.50	\$16.00
Extra Purple Vienna.....	1.80	8.50	16.00

LEEK

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Large London.....	\$2.25	\$11.50	\$22.50

Fill out the order sheet enclosed herewith, writing your name and address very plainly. If you have lost our order blank any kind of paper will do. Just be sure you write your name and address plainly. We'll take care of the order.

We have complete stocks of all seeds at Lawrence, Kansas, and Denver, Colorado. This gives us two excellent shipping points. Order from the house which will be the most convenient for you. Just send in your orders. You'll be pleased with our service and well satisfied with our seeds.

LETTUCE			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Barteldes' Denver Market.	\$1.25	\$ 6.00	\$11.50
Early Curled Silesian.	1.20	5.50	10.00
Early Curled Simpson.	1.20	5.50	10.00
Black Seeded Simpson.	1.20	5.50	10.00
Hanson's.	1.25	6.00	10.50
Prizehead.	1.25	6.00	11.50
New York Market.	3.75	17.50	22.50
Grand Rapids.	1.25	6.00	11.00
Big Boston.	1.25	6.00	11.00
California Cream Butter.	1.25	5.50	10.00
Paris White Cos.	1.25	5.50	10.00
Mignonette.	1.25	6.00	11.50

MUSTARD			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
White.	\$0.55	\$2.50	\$4.50
Brown.	.55	2.50	4.50
Southern Giant, Curled.	.55	2.50	4.50
Ostrich Plume.	.55	2.50	4.50
Chinese.	.55	2.50	4.50

MELON, MUSK			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Pollock 10-25.	\$1.40	\$8.00	\$12.50
Burrell's Gem.	1.00	4.50	8.50
Extra Early Hackensack.	1.10	4.85	9.00
Netted Nutmeg.	1.00	4.85	9.00
Hackensack.	1.15	5.00	9.50
Montreal Market.	1.00	4.85	9.00
Emerald Gem.	1.00	4.85	9.50
Osage.	1.10	5.00	9.50
Banana.	1.30	6.25	12.00
Netted Gem.	.90	4.25	8.00
Rocky Ford.	.90	4.25	8.00
Honey Dew.	1.50	6.00	10.00

MELON, WATER			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Cole's Early.	\$0.70	\$3.25	\$6.00
Cuban Queen.	.70	3.25	5.50
Phinnie's Extra Early.	.70	3.25	6.00
Sweet Heart.	.80	3.25	6.00
Dixie.	.70	3.25	6.00
Kolb Gem.	.70	3.25	6.00
Ice Cream.	.70	3.25	6.00
Icing or Ice Rind.	.70	3.25	5.50
Gypsy or Rattlesnake.	.70	3.25	6.00
Florida Favorite.	.80	3.25	6.00
Kleckley Sweet.	.90	4.00	7.50
Alabama Sweet.	.75	3.50	6.00
Halbert Honey.	.80	3.90	7.50
Kansas Stock.	.90	4.25	8.00
Citron, for preserving.	.80	3.75	7.00
Tom Watson.	.75	3.75	6.50
Irish Gray.	1.00	4.75	8.50

OKRA			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Tall.	\$0.50	\$2.40	\$4.50
Dwarf.	.50	2.40	4.50
White Velvet.	.50	2.40	4.50

ONION			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Large Red Wethersfield.	\$1.90	\$ 9.25	\$18.00
Danver's Yellow Flat.	1.80	9.00	17.00
Danver's Yellow Globe.	1.80	9.00	17.00
V. Silver Skin or Portugal.	2.50	14.00	27.00
Southport White Globe.	2.90	14.00	27.00
Southport Red Globe.	2.10	9.50	19.00
Brown Australian.	1.70	8.00	15.00
Prizetaker.	2.15	10.00	19.00
New Barletta.	3.15	15.00	29.00
Extra Early Queen.	2.90	13.75	27.00
Mammoth Silver King.	3.10	15.25	30.00
Gigantic Gibraltar.	2.65	13.00	25.00

PARSLEY			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Moss or Triple Curled.	\$0.75	\$3.50	\$6.50
Hamburg or Turnip Rooted.	.90	4.00	7.50
Plain.	.75	3.50	6.50

PARSNIPS			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Hollow Crowned Sugar.	\$0.80	\$3.75	\$7.00
Guernsey.	.80	3.75	7.00

PEAS			
	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Gradus.	\$1.25	\$2.30	\$5.00
Nott's Excelsior.	1.25	2.10	5.00
Alaska.	1.25	2.10	4.50
Our First and Best.	1.25	2.10	4.50
American Wonder.	1.25	2.10	4.75
Premium Gem.	1.25	2.10	4.75
Telephone.	1.25	2.10	5.00
Stratagem.	1.25	2.10	4.50
Everbearing.	1.25	2.30	5.00
Dwarf Gray Sugar.	1.25	2.20	4.75
Champion of England.	1.25	2.30	4.75
White Marrowfat.	1.00	1.70	3.25
Pioneer.	1.40	3.15	6.00
Laxtonian.	1.25	2.30	5.00
Little Marvel.	1.25	2.20	5.00

PEPPER			
	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Anaheim.	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$5.00
Sweet Spanish.	.40	1.50	4.00
Large Bell or Bull Nose.	.40	1.50	4.00
Cayenne or Long Red.	.40	1.40	4.00
Golden Dawn Mango.	.45	1.50	5.00
Ruby King.	.40	1.25	3.50
Celestial.	.40	1.50	4.50
Red Chili, Small.	.40	1.50	4.50
Large Red Chili.	.40	1.25	4.00
Chinese Giant.	.50	1.75	5.00
Pimento.	.50	1.50	4.50
Ruby Giant.	.50	1.25	4.00

PUMPKINS			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Cheese.	\$0.75	\$3.50	\$ 6.50
Cashaw.	1.40	6.25	10.00
Small Sugar or Pie.	.85	4.00	7.50
Mammoth Tours.	.80	3.75	7.00
King of Mammoths.	1.40	6.50	11.00
Japanese Pie.	1.40	6.50	10.00
Tennessee Sweet Potato.	1.15	5.50	10.00
Kentucky Field.	.65	3.00	5.00
Connecticut Field.	.75	3.50	6.50

RADISH			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Barteldes' Sparkler.	\$0.90	\$4.25	\$8.00
Barteldes' Glass.	1.00	4.50	8.50
Crimson Giant Globe.	1.00	4.50	8.50
Icicle.	.90	4.50	8.50
Rosy Gem.	.90	4.25	8.00
Early Scarlet Globe.	.90	4.25	8.00
Long Brightest Scarlet.	.90	4.00	7.50
Early Turnip, red, white tip.	.90	4.00	7.50
Long Scarlet Short Top.	.80	3.75	7.00
French Breakfast.	.80	3.75	7.00
Black Spanish, winter, long.	1.15	5.50	10.00
Black Spanish, winter, round.	1.15	5.50	10.00
Rose China, winter.	.90	4.25	8.00
Celestial or Chinese White.	.90	4.25	8.00
W. Vienna, or Ladyfinger.	.80	3.75	7.00
White Strasburg.	.90	4.00	7.50
Chartiers.	.90	4.00	7.50

RHUBARB			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Victoria Giant.	\$1.65	\$8.00	\$15.50
Linnaeus.	1.65	8.00	15.50

SALSIFY			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Mammoth Sandwich Island.	\$2.65	\$13.00	\$25.00

SPINACH			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Round Leaved.	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.25
Prickly.	.40	1.90	3.75
Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale.	.45	2.10	3.50
Monstrous Viroflay.	.40	1.75	3.25
Long Standing.	.40	1.75	3.25
New Zealand.	.70	3.00	5.00

SQUASH			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Early White Bush.	\$0.95	\$4.50	\$ 8.50
Mammoth White Bush.	1.00	5.00	9.00
Summer Crookneck.	1.15	5.25	10.00
Mammoth Summer Crookneck.	1.20	5.50	10.50
Hubbard.	1.30	6.00	11.00
Warty Hubbard.	1.30	6.00	11.00
Golden Hubbard.	1.30	6.00	11.00
Delicious.	1.30	6.00	11.00
Sibley's.	1.30	6.00	11.00

TOMATO			
	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Kansas Standard.	\$1.85	\$3.60	\$17.50
Earliana.	1.60	3.00	13.75
June Pink.	2.15	4.00	18.00
Ponderosa or Beefsteak.	2.40	4.75	21.25
Atlantic Prize.	1.60	3.10	15.00
New Stone.	1.50	2.75	11.25
Acme.	1.60	3.10	15.25
Beauty.	1.60	3.10	15.00
Matchless.	1.70	3.00	14.00
Chalk's Early Jewel.	1.80	3.00	14.00
Trucker's Favorite.	1.90	3.60	16.50
John Baer.	1.60	3.10	15.00
Bonnie Best.	1.90	3.60	17.50

TURNIP			
	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Early White Milan.	\$1.10	\$5.25	\$9.00
Early Purple Top Milan.	1.10	5.25	9.00
Purple Top Strap Leaved.	.65	3.00	5.00
Early White Flat Dutch.	.65	3.00	5.00
Early White Egg.	.65	3.00	5.00
Red Top Globe.	.65	3.00	5.00
Amber Globe.	.65	3.00	5.00
Yellow Aberdeen.	.65	3.00	5.00
Cowhorn (long white).	.70	3.25	6.00
Golden Ball.	.65	3.00	5.00
Seven Top (or winter).	.65	3.00	5.00

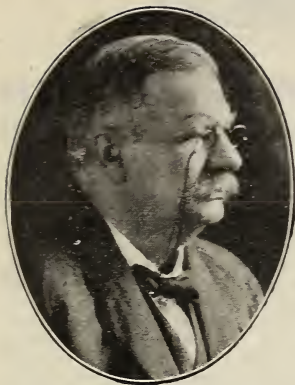
THESE PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE

We will send the book only when requested to do so, and as our supply is limited we would suggest you order early, so that your children will not be disappointed.

THE BARTELDES SEED CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

DENVER, COLORADO



F. W. Barteldes, President
and General Manager.

Barteldes SEEDS

**SATISFACTORY
SINCE 1867**

If you were to sit down and deliberately try to make up a testimonial for seeds the first thing you would

want to tell would be that you had used the seeds for a very long time for there is nothing that tests a product as does time.

A business house can get some new customers each year, and all progressive houses do this, but it is the old customers buying year in and year out who keep the business going.

Barteldes' seeds have been on the market since 1867 and we can think of no better recommendation for them than to tell you that the list of our regular and steady customers has been growing constantly during this period of 57 years.

When you send your seed order to us you are protected in three ways. First: our reliability and responsibility, (ask your banker about us) insures honest and careful attention to your remittance and order; second: all our seeds are tested so that we know what we are sending out. We test them for germination in our laboratory and maintain trial grounds for purity and variety tests; third, we do not consider the transaction completed until you have received the seeds and accepted them. Therefore, every lot of seeds is sent out with the distinct understanding that you are to examine the seeds on arrival and test them in any way you wish. If the seeds should not be satisfactory you can return them in ten days and your money will be refunded without question. This is certainly most fair but as the very best seeds may fail through causes beyond human control we cannot guarantee your crop. Therefore, to protect ourselves against unjust and perhaps fraudulent claims we, as all other seed houses, give no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are to be returned at once. When the seeds arrive, examine them, test them in any way you wish and if they are not satisfactory send them back.

The Barteldes Pink List

We send you with this catalog a copy of our "Pink List," which carries the current prices on all field seeds. We put our field seed prices on this Pink List in preference to the catalog for the reason that the catalog goes to press months before it is issued, and if we were to put the field seed prices in the catalog we would have to guess at them and naturally we would make our guess high enough to be safe.

By putting the prices on this Pink List we can wait until the day before the catalogs are to be mailed and then print these lists. In this way we can give you the benefit of the lowest market prices at the time the catalog is mailed.

We print these Pink Lists every few days during the season. Therefore, if you do not have a late copy of our Pink List when you are ready to order, just drop us a postal card and we will send you the latest one at once. Or, should you not wish to wait until you can get a new list we will take care of it at the prevailing current prices. In the event that the prices by which you order are not correct and as the case demands, unless we have other instructions from you we will use our best judgment in sending you more or less seeds. Or, if the difference is considerable we may write you first. You may be sure that in any case you will get full value for your money.

SAMPLES

When you are in the market for field seeds, we shall consider it a favor for you to write us for samples. They will be cheerfully and promptly sent, postpaid, and do not obligate you to buy.

SEEDS BY MAIL

We will send, postpaid, all Garden and Flower Seeds at the prices given in the following list, with the exception of heavy seeds, as Beans, Peas, Corn, Clover, Grain, Grass Seeds, and Onion Sets. If you order these by mail, please be sure to add postage.

SEEDS NOW GO BY PARCEL POST

Take advantage of this low rate of postage. The rates for the lower zones or up to a distance of 300 miles are very low and you can have your seeds delivered right to your door for less money than it would cost you to drive to town.

HOW TO ORDER

Fill out the order sheet enclosed herewith, writing your name and address very plainly. If you have lost our order blank any kind of paper will do. Just be sure you write your name and address plainly. We'll take care of the order.

SEND CASH WITH ORDER

Remittances may be made by Money Order, Draft, Currency, or Stamps. We will accept any amount of stamps the same as cash, but we prefer to have 5, 10, 15, and 25 cent stamps. Be sure you register your letters if they contain cash. Money orders are the most economical and practical means of remitting.

ORDER EARLY

Orders sent in early are to our mutual advantage. By ordering early you are sure to have your seeds on hand and ready for planting at the right time. As we get a tremendous rush of orders during March and April, every order filled during January and February helps us just that much.

BARTELDES' SERVICE

We have complete stocks of all seeds at Lawrence, Kansas, and Denver, Colorado. This gives us two excellent shipping points. Order from the house which will be the most convenient for you.

Just send in your orders. You'll be pleased with our service and well satisfied with our seeds.



Kanota KANSAS FULGHUM Oats

A New, Early, and Heavy Yielding Oat.

"The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has released for distribution a variety of oats, new to Kansas, which promises greatly to improve the oat crop of the state. Its rapid early growth in the spring, early maturity, ability to resist or survive late spring frosts, comparative freedom from smut, and the high average yields secured are such as to support the belief that this variety will prove a valuable addition to the oat-growing sections of Kansas and possibly find a place in other states." Extract from Circular 91 of Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

In 1916 there was found in some Oat tests at the Kansas Experiment Station one strain of oats which showed exceptional promise. In 1918 this oat was sent out to a selected list of farmers under the name of Kansas Fulghum. These trials showed it to be superior to other strains of oats and therefore in order to make it distinct from other varieties it was given the name of Kanota.

The two characteristics which make Kanota especially valuable for Kansas are its earliness and its ability to yield large crops.

In tests on the Agronomy farm Kanota has ripened on the average of one week earlier than Red Texas, two days earlier than Kherson and one day earlier than Burt. Growers have uniformly reported Kanota to be from 7 to 10 days earlier than Red Texas.

In sections where hot weather and midsummer droughts are common this early maturity is a tremendous advantage, especially when combined with heavier yields.

When Kanota was first tested by Kansas farmers in 1919 it outyielded other varieties, and the average difference between it and local Red Texas was 15.3 bushels per acre. In 1920 tests were made in 24 counties with the result that Kanota produced an average yield of 45 bushels per acre as compared with 38.3 bushels of other varieties. Wherever grown it has outyielded Red Texas from 5 to 15 bushels per acre.

The grain of Kanota averages 5 pounds per bushel more than Red Texas and the plants of Kanota are slightly shorter. Kanota seems to be able to withstand spring freezes better than Red Texas but it will require further experiments to establish this as a fact.

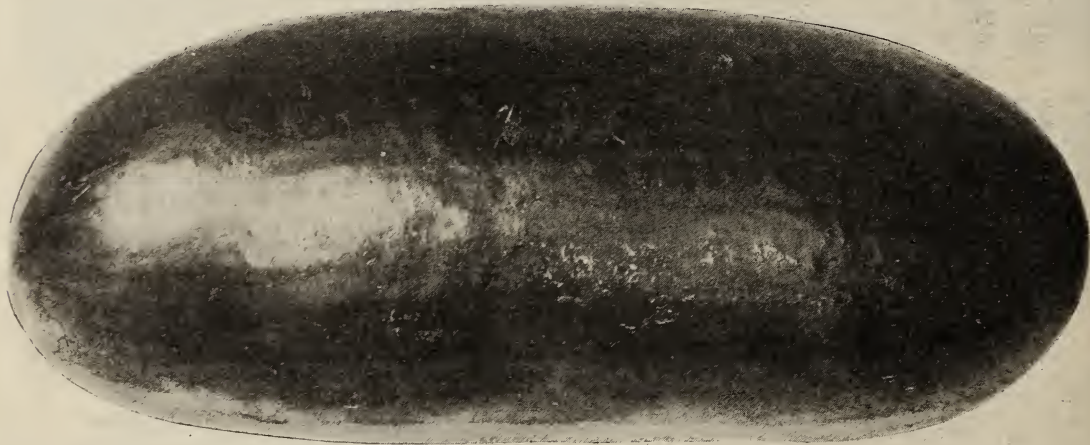
We had some very fine yields of Kanota the past season and this under conditions which were not the best for Oats. One grower reported a yield of from 48 to 50 bushels to the acre and the oats weighed 45 pounds to the bushel. This weight per bushel is remarkable and beats anything we have ever seen.

More farmers are planting Kanotas each year but the supply of seed is still short of what will be required for seeding. The price is now so reasonable that every farmer should sow at least some Kanota Oats. It will cost but a few cents more per acre and the increase in yield will be about ten bushels per acre over the Red Texas.

We have some very nice, genuine Kanota Oats and would ask you to see our Pink List for prices.

EXCEL MELON A GOOD VARIETY WHICH PRODUCES LARGE, GOOD QUALITY MELONS.

A comparatively new variety conceded to be a good producer of extra large, fine quality melons. It is a splendid shipping melon, thick rind and good quality. Seeds are some dark and some light color, being a cross between the Tom Watson and the Blue Gem. In some localities it is now preferred to some of the most popular present day varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.





A Page of Special Interest to Market Gardeners

New York or Wonderful Lettuce

Also Called

MOUNTAIN ICEBERG—The King of All Head Lettuce.

The real test of any variety is what it does in the hands of the market gardener and commercial grower. The man who depends on his crops for his bread and butter is going to plant that variety which he knows will yield the best crops. The commercial grower cannot afford to take any chances on the variety he plants. He must have the best.

Thousands upon thousands of acres of New York or Wonderful Lettuce are planted each year by the large commercial growers in Colorado, California, and Texas. These growers know that this lettuce yields the biggest crops of the best quality both for home consumption and long distance shipping. During the past two years the crop of New York or Wonderful Lettuce Seed has been very short and consequently the prices were high. Commercial growers have not hesitated to buy the seed at three and four times the price of other varieties.

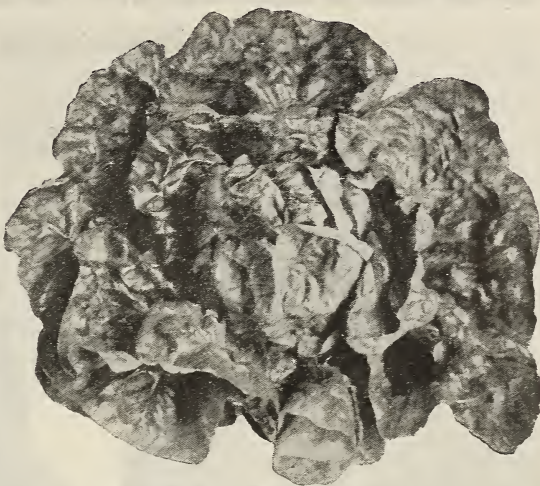
Immense, solid heads. Blanches beautifully. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness.

The heads are from 12 to 16 inches in diameter and weigh from 1½ to 2½ pounds. The inside leaves are beautifully blanching, creamy white, crisp, tender and absolutely free from any taste of bitterness. It is a very vigorous grower, resists hot dry weather and is very slow to seed.

We cannot recommend it too highly as the best main crop head lettuce.

The seed we offer is grown by the best growers in the country. The genuine New York or Wonderful forms such a solid head that the seed stalk is unable to break through. Our seed is saved from only such heads which must be cut to let the seed stalk come out.

Buy Barteldes New York or Wonderful and you'll get the best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.



New York or Wonderful Lettuce.

Salmon-Tinted Pollock 10-25 Strain Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Offered especially to the grower who wants a pure strain of high-bred, re-selected and hand cut Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

The commercial grower wants seed that will produce melons of uniform size and shape (with a minimum of small or pony fruits), with firm deep flesh, with a small seed cavity and a heavy netting over the entire surface. This is the kind of melon that brings the most money on the market and makes the highest yield per acre.

The Pollock 10-25 meets the above mentioned requirements to perfection. It is not a new melon but a re-selection out of Pollock 25. The seed from one perfect hill of Pollock 25 was taken a few years ago and constantly re-selected to produce this wonderfully pure strain of Pollock 10-25.

The melons from which this seed is saved are selected with extreme care. Perfect melons only are taken from the crowns of the most thrifty vines. The best of these are then selected for uniformity in size, shape and heavy netting. These selected melons are then hand cut and another selection is made from the cut melons for smallness of seed cavity.

The result of this careful selection is the purest and most uniform type of melon on the market.

The Pollock 10-25 is of the Pink Meated or Salmon Tinted Rocky Ford type but considerably larger than the standard Rocky Ford. The shape is slightly oblong, it is heavily netted, has thick meat and consequently a very small seed cavity. The flavor is truly delicious. It is very rust resistant, very hardy and an excellent shipper.

It is the ideal melon for either the home market or long distance shipping. The seed naturally costs more than the common kind but it would be worth the price if it cost several times as much as it does. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00, postpaid.



Pollock 10-25 Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

Denia Onion

One of the largest onions. It is of the Spanish type with an extraordinarily mild flavor; nearly globe-shaped, slightly flattened and of a light yellow color. It is very popular in the south, can be highly recom-

mended to gardeners who have a good local trade and wish the heaviest possible yield per acre. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$14.00, postpaid.

"Be Not the First to Cast the Old Aside Nor
Yet the Last to Leave the New Untried"

BARTELDES

SOME NEW VEGETABLES FROM CHINA

Saikyo Squash

Saikyo is a curiously shaped Squash from China. Its odd shape makes it a splendid novelty and it is also an excellent table squash. The summer and in the fall it turns to a light brown. The flesh is thick and of delicious flavor. It is solid and a good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

PLANT
THESE
FOR
YOUR
COUNTY
FAIR.



Saikyo Squash.

Pe Tsai, or Chinese Cabbage

Also called Celery Cabbage. This variety of recent introduction has attained popularity in California, Florida and many sections of the East and South. It is most largely used in salads like celery or cut up like cabbage in cold slaw.

For spring planting seed should go in the ground as early as soil can be worked as it quickly runs to seed when hot weather comes on.

It really does not belong to the cabbage family as we know it in this country and will not assume the rather celery-like form unless the plants are banked up as they grow or the leaves tied up over the center to hold it in upright position and at the same time blanching the inner leaves and leaf stems. If left to grow loose without banking or tying the leaves will spread out like Cos or Romaine lettuce.

Failure to bank or tie up in this manner has frequently led to disappointment for those growing it for the first time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Pepper Pimiento

This new pepper is very mild, with thick heavy flesh and has a delicate flavor. The shape is very good, being of medium length and smooth. It presents an attractive appearance when filled for the table. It is also delicious when used in salads or creamed like onions. Very prolific and a good shipper. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.80.

Bill Smith tells us that "Long China" is one of the best cucumbers he has ever grown.



Chinese Cabbage.



Long China Cucumber.

Chirimen Squash

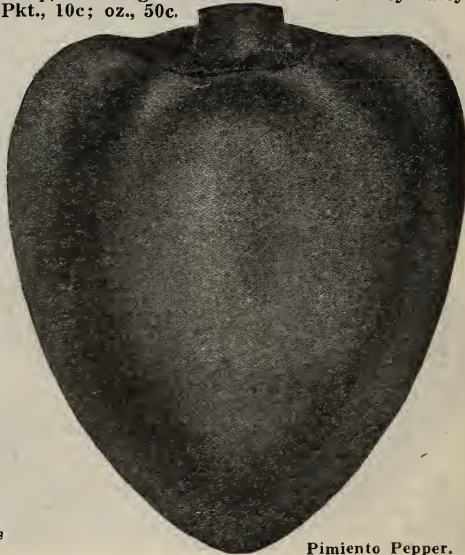
A flat, rather small but delicious squash from China. The flesh is thick, a beautiful golden yellow and fine grained. This squash can be used for pies and is delicious when baked and buttered. It can be used either in the fall or early winter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



Chirimen Squash.

Long China Cucumber

A remarkable new long green Cucumber from China. When mature about 20 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Some are straight and others curved. Vines are vigorous and cucumbers are of excellent quality. Flesh solid, crisp, and of good flavor. Mature fairly early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.



Pimiento Pepper.

NOVELTIES

Grow Some Novelties and Make Yours the Most Interesting Garden in the Neighborhood

Albino Tomato

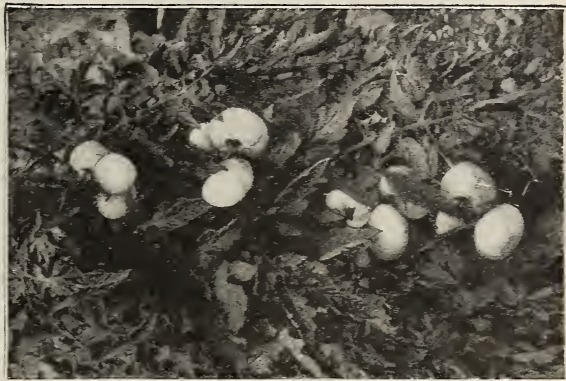
Without question one of the best vegetables introduced in recent years. A most unique variety in that the tomato is white clear through.

The Albino is not only desirable on account of the novelty of the white color but also on account of the excellent qualities. It has a flavor which is delicious and entirely distinct.

The Albino is free from acid. People who can not eat ordinary tomatoes on account of the acid will be delighted with the Albino. It is robust, rather tall, bears fruit for a long time and in clusters of three to five.

The seed of Albino is exceedingly scarce and our supply is very small. Last year our supply was exhausted before the season was half over. Pkt., 15c.

The Albino is unsurpassed as a salad tomato. Nothing is more attractive than a salad plate of a few leaves of lettuce and two slices of Albino and two slices of red tomato. You can picture the surprise of your guests on being offered such a dish.



Albino Tomatoes.

Fordhook Bush Lima

This potato lima was bred from the old Kummerle or Dreer Bush Lima and is much superior to its parent. It has the very excellent habit of growing stiffly erect and therefore keeping its beans off the ground.

The plants are about thirty inches high and bear an immense crop of fine large pods. The pods are borne in clusters of from five to eight and measure five to six inches long. The beans are delicious and mature eight to ten days earlier than other bush limas. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c.

Copenhagen Market Cabbage

Without doubt the finest, largest round-headed early cabbage in cultivation. The type is fixed and heads mature all at the same time. This is a big advantage to the market gardener. The heads are large, averaging about 10 pounds, are very solid and of fine flavor. It matures as early as the Wakefield and yield is much heavier. The plant is short stemmed. Color is light green. Seed from originator in Denmark. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75.

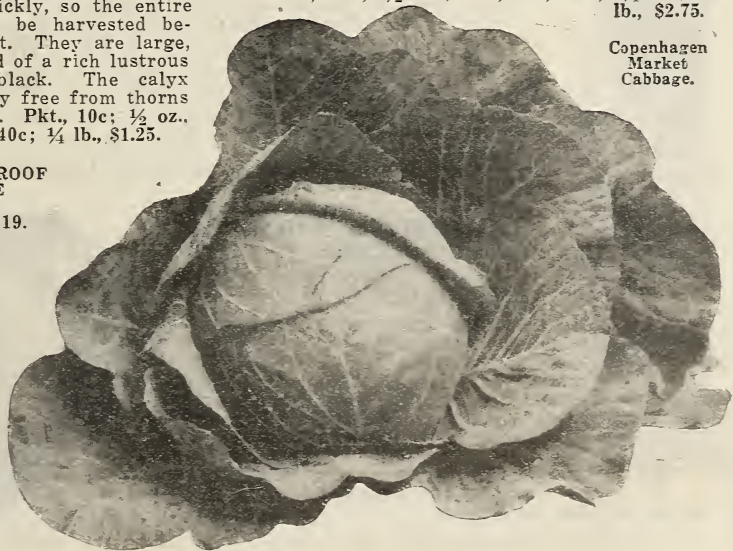
Copenhagen Market Cabbage.

Black Beauty Egg Plant.

Black Beauty Egg Plant

The earliest large-fruited variety. The fruits set freely and develop quickly, so the entire crop can be harvested before frost. They are large, thick, and of a rich lustrous purplish-black. The calyx is entirely free from thorns or spines. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

FROST PROOF
CABBAGE
PLANTS,
See Page 19.



Fordhook Bush Lima.

Barteldes Greeley Wonder Melon

The most delicious melon we've ever eaten.

The Greeley Wonder Melon was originated by one of our growers in Greeley, Colorado. The melon is of large size, round, but slightly flattened at the ends.

The flesh is of light orange color, very, very thick, but it is the taste that makes the hit. The Greeley Wonder is simply delicious, and you have to taste it yourself to appreciate it.

The melons will weigh up to ten and twelve pounds, and are borne in goodly quantities. The Greeley Wonder is not a long distance shipping melon. It is all right to ship to markets that can be reached the next morning, but longer shipping is not recommended. A peculiar feature of the Greeley Wonder is that when the melons are ripe they break from the stem.

Be sure you try the Greeley Wonder. We know you'll be delighted. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Early Malcolm Sweet Corn

Two weeks earlier than Golden Bantam. There is in every neighborhood a friendly rivalry as to who can produce the biggest tomatoes, the best heads of lettuce, etc. But we believe that the big event is the race to produce the first roasting ears. Perhaps neighbor Smith has a little better piece of ground and has had the edge on you for several seasons. Here is your chance to get back at him. Plant a few rows of Early Malcolm and then send him a mess of corn when he hasn't even thought of roasting ears.

Early Malcolm originated at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Canada. It was bred from Malakoff, an extremely early Russian variety. It is a true sweet corn with wrinkled kernels and matures in 55 days which is approximately two weeks earlier than Golden Bantam. The stalks are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and the ears are about 15 inches above the ground, averaging 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with eight to ten rows. It is very high in sugar content and delicious to the taste. Per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid.

Pink Kaffir

SURE TO MATURE

Every grower of Kaffir Corn knows that nearly every year thousands upon thousands of bushels of Kaffir Corn are caught by early frosts, and every Kaffir Corn grower will appreciate the great value of variety that will mature from two to three weeks earlier than the White Kaffir.

This difference of two weeks in maturing often means just the difference between a big heavy yield and a field ruined by an early frost.

Pink Kaffir will grow in wetter soil and will stand more dry weather than White Kaffir. Unlike White Kaffir the Pink does not stop growing in dry weather but keeps right on.

The stalk of the Pink Kaffir is slender but the plant has just as many leaves and makes just as much fodder as other Kaffirs. The heads are rather slender but long. Yields are fully as heavy as White or Red Kaffir.

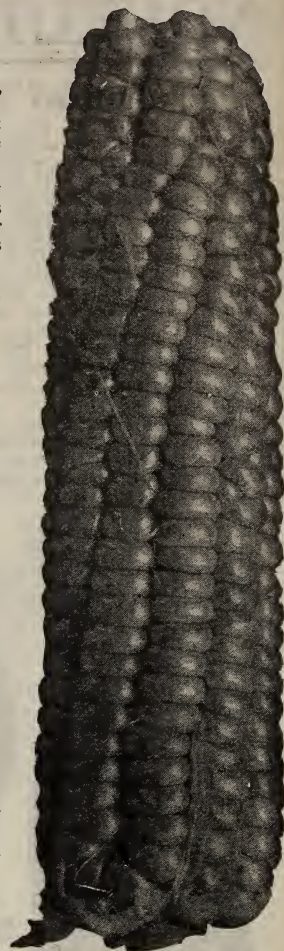
One grower reports as follows: "In 1916 I planted White Kaffir ten days before I did the Pink. The White did not mature while the Pink made 43 bushels per acre. In 1917 I planted both White and Pink at the same time. The White did not mature while the Pink made a heavy yield."

Plant at least a few acres of Pink Kaffir. It will pay you.

Per lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c, postage extra. For prices of larger quantities see Pink List.



Pink Kaffir.



Early Malcolm Sweet Corn.

Golden Ponderosa Tomato

A SPLENDID NOVELTY

There are several varieties of Yellow Tomatoes on the market, but most of them are valuable only on account of the novelty of the yellow color.

The Golden Ponderosa has all the good qualities of the Red Ponderosa, and in addition has a striking yellow color, which makes it very attractive.

It is a heavy yielder and the tomatoes are of very large size and of a delicious flavor. Excellent for slicing and when the slices are served on a dish with slices of red tomatoes the effect is very pretty and attractive. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.



Golden Ponderosa Tomato.

ADJUSTO PLANT SUPPORTS

Are Just the Thing for Tomatoes.

See Page 119.

Irish Gray Watermelon



Irish Gray Watermelon

A new Melon, which has become wonderfully popular. This melon, as the name indicates, is of a greenish gray color, with a remarkably tough rind. It is one of the very best shippers ever introduced, and at the same time is of delicious flavor, free from hard centers and strings, very firm and does not break when sliced.

It ripens in about 90 days, and stays in good condition for a long period. The Irish Gray has a decided advantage over dark-skinned melons in that it does not sunburn, even when lying in the sun several days after becoming ripe. Its many excellent qualities make it a splendid melon either for home consumption or for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.10; 5 lbs., \$5.00, all postpaid.

The New "June Pink" Tomato

Undoubtedly the best pink-fruited early Tomato in cultivation. It is fully as early as "Sparks' Earliana," of high productiveness, and the vines are absolutely blight proof. The splendid round, solid, meaty Tomatoes are the attraction of the markets. The plants are very thrifty, making a very vigorous growth. The fruits are usually set in large clusters, and run from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They stand shipping exceedingly well and bring highest prices wherever offered. The Tomatoes are solid, free from core, have only few seed cavities, and the meat is of fine flavor. "June Pink" is altogether the most desirable pink variety of first crop. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Calabash Pipe Gourd

A rapid growing climbing annual from South Africa. The very popular Calabash Pipes are made from the fruit. When grown to make pipes it is best to let the vines run on the ground like cucumbers. These pipes are very light and color nicely. Pkt., 10c.

Pioneer Pea

The Pioneer is a new variety of the large podded dwarf type. The pods are even larger than those of the Gradus and the vines are up to 24 inches tall. The Pioneer is strictly an early variety, being just a few days later than the Alaska and from eight to eleven days earlier than the Telephone.

The Pioneer is a fine new variety worthy of a place in every garden and especially in the market garden.

Postpaid, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c. Not postpaid, lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c.

Anaheim Pepper

Plants are very vigorous and produce fruits 6 to 8 inches long, tapering from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at top to almost a point. When dried they are a brilliant scarlet and are still more pungent than the Black Mexican Chili Pepper. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Banana Squash

The sweetest of all squashes. It is excellent for cooking when young and is also a fine keeper after it is matured. The squashes are from one to two feet long, ranging from bright yellow to olive green in color, the flesh is firm, solid, a beautiful orange color and of fine quality. A splendid squash for either home use or the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Anaheim Pepper.



Pioneer Pea.



Celosia Chrysantheflora

This wonderful Coxcomb is attracting a lot of attention and making a big hit wherever shown. The heads are immense, measuring ten inches and over in diameter. The flowers are of velvety texture and of rich colors of red, yellow, orange, white, light blue, mauve and all shades in between. The flowers retain their color after being cut and dried and make splendid bouquets.

The plants grow very irregular and therefore should be used for backgrounds and given plenty of room. Don't fail to have some plants of this wonderful new flower this season. Pkt., 20c; 3 for 50c, postpaid.

Earliest Dwarf Danish Perfection Cauliflower

This is an extra early strain of the well-known Danish Snowball Cauliflower, and is rapidly becoming popular with the larger cauliflower growers.

The heads are solid, pure white and somewhat smaller than those of the Danish Snowball. This variety is about five days earlier than the Danish Snowball, and this is a very desirable feature. The difference in a few days in marketing your cauliflower often means a big difference in the price. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 90c; 1 oz., \$3.25.

Extra Early Copenhagen Market Cabbage

The Copenhagen Market Cabbage became immensely popular in a very short time. By careful and persistent selection an earlier and better strain has been developed. In the Extra Early

Copenhagen Market we have a strain which is much earlier, and produces more uniform heads than the regular stock. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Golden Honey Watermelon

"Yellow as Gold and Sweet as Honey"

In response to numerous requests we are offering what we consider the best yellow-fleshed watermelon on the market.

The melons are of medium size, oblong, the rind hard and of very dark green color. The meat is of a rich golden yellow color, crisp, and of fine flavor, and fairly melts in your mouth.

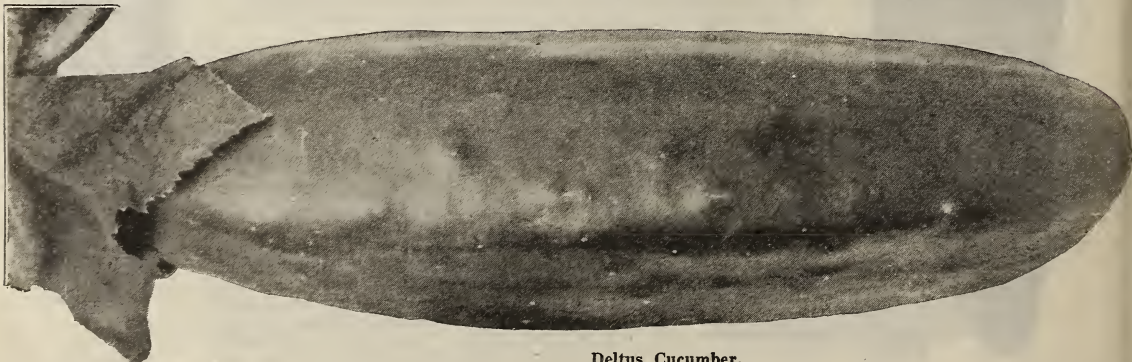
Plant some Golden Honey and offer your friends a treat next fall. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Deltus Cucumber

We have been in the seed business since 1867, and during these years we have grown and tested many, many varieties of Cucumbers. It was not until last season that we found the "perfect cucumber." In the Deltus we offer the perfect cucumber.

It far surpasses the Davis Perfect, Improved Long Green, and Early Fortune in quality. The Deltus cucumbers are from 10 to 12 inches long, very dark green, which will not fade in shipping. The flesh is white, very thick, firm and crisp.

The Deltus cucumbers have the darkest green color, the thickest flesh and the fewest seeds of any cucumber we have ever seen. We know that you'll be delighted with the Deltus. Per pkt., 25c; oz., 60c.



Deltus Cucumber.

SOME NOVELTIES IN FLOWERS

Orchid-Flowered Pansy

Here is a unique type of pansy among the giant-flowered class. The upper petals are upright and plaited resembling orchids. The colors are terra cotta, flesh, orange, rose pink and lilac. The color combinations are unique and different from others. All pansy growers should try a packet of these as we are sure they will be delighted with them. Pkt., 15c.

Rosy Morn Petunia

A new and very attractive Petunia. The plants are bushy and compact, and while the flowers are only of medium size they are borne in great abundance throughout the summer and fall. The flowers are of a clear pink with a broad white throat making a beautiful contrast. Fine for porch boxes, pots, and beds. Pkt., 15c.

Double Morning Glory

The variety of colors is almost limitless, running from the darkest reds and purples through all shades of blue and pink to snow-white. Flowers are streaked, mottled, striped, marbled and bordered in wonderful fashion. They are double and semi-double and some are so much fringed as to have the appearance of a double flower. Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

Fancy Japanese Morning Glory—Fringed

The perfection of Morning Glories. Immense flowers, often as big as a saucer. The colors, shadings and markings of the flowers are limitless. The foliage is luxuriant, distinct and varied, green, silvery, and yellow. The robust vines attain a height of 30 to 40 feet in one season. Soak the seed in lukewarm water for a few hours before planting. Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

CUT FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE.

Everyone likes to have cut flowers and here is a way to have them throughout the summer with very little effort. Plant this mixture in an odd corner, in a vacant lot, between rows of vegetables and any place where you can find a little space. Sow seed thinly, cultivate, keep the weeds out and the mass of flowers will be a pleasant surprise to you. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

Cardinal Climbers

This is easily the best annual climber introduced in recent years. It is a very rapid grower and attains a height of twenty-five feet in a season. It has beautiful fern-like leaves and is literally covered from mid-summer to frost with brilliant, fiery red flowers about one and one-half inches in diameter, and borne in clusters of five.

It needs a sunny situation and good rich soil. The seeds should be soaked in water a few hours before sowing, and should not be planted outside until about the first of May. This plant is a very shy seeder, and therefore the seeds are quite expensive. Pkt., 15c; 3 pkts., 30c.

Red Sunflower

Horticulturists have been trying for years to get a Red Sunflower. They have not quite succeeded, but have come very near it. We offer a flower the petals of which are red and tipped with yellow. This is a decided novelty, and will please you. Pkt., 10c.

Barteldes Colossal Zinnia

These flowers are of immense size and of many brilliant colors. Flowers keep for a long time and are fine for bouquets. These are just as easily grown as are the common Zinnias, and these Colossal flowers are far superior. Pkt., 15c; 3 pkts., 30c.

Kudzu Vine

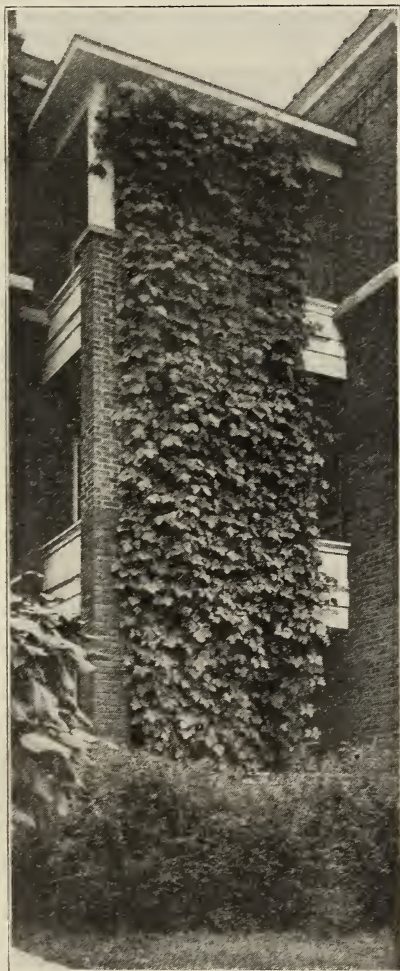
Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk-Vine. Pueraria Thunbergiana. The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen. It dies to the ground each fall, but makes the remarkable growth of from 50 to 70 feet each summer. The leaves resemble those of the lima bean and the foliage is very dense. Will grow anywhere, and can stand an immense amount of hot weather. It grows slowly at first but when once started it will surprise you. You can almost see it grow. Fine for covering porches, arbors or old trees. Seed, pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c. Roots, 40c each; 3 for \$1.10, postpaid.

Pink, Yellow and Red Chinese Woolflowers

The red Chinese Woolflower has become one of our most popular bedding plants. In the Pink and Yellow Woolflowers we offer very attractive novelties.

Get a packet of each and be the first to show these beautiful flowers in your neighborhood.

Price, either Red, Yellow or Pink, per packet, 15c.



Kudzu Vine.



**Honey Dew
Melon**

This melon, unknown a few years ago, is now offered on the menus of all Dining Cars, Hotels and Restaurants, throughout the country.

The flavor of the Honey Dew is so delicious, and so entirely distinct that it has at once put this melon in a class by itself.

The melon was produced by crossing the well-known Rocky Ford with an African melon. The result of this cross was then crossed with the Improved Hybrid Casaba, and this produced a melon which retained the sweetness of the Rocky Ford, the delicious flavor of the African melon, and the smooth hard shell of the Casaba.

The average size of the melon is six inches in diameter, and seven to eight inches in length, weighs five to six pounds. The skin is smooth with an occasional net, and is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is emerald green, very thick, melting, fine-grained, and can be eaten clear to the rind. The rind being hard, impervious to water and not easily bruised makes the Honey Dew an excellent shipper.

The qualities mentioned above would alone make this a fine melon, but the flavor of the Honey Dew puts it in a class by itself. The Honey Dew is as sweet as honey, and has a delicious flavor all its own. This flavor seems to be a combination of many, among which are pineapple, banana and vanilla.

Prices, pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30.

Early Fortune Cucumber

The Early Fortune is a cross between the Klondyke and the Davis Perfect. It is very productive and resistant to disease. The fruits are from 8 to 9 inches long, slightly tapering; flesh is white, very firm and crisp, with few seeds. The Early Fortune is excellent for home garden as it matures in about 60 days. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

Martha Washington Rust Proof Asparagus

A new American strain of Giant Asparagus. The United States Department of Agriculture started a campaign to produce rust-resistant Asparagus, and the Martha Washington is one of the results.

Commercial growers are especially urged to give this new variety a thorough trial.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c. Roots, 30c per doz.; \$1.60 per 100, postpaid.



Danish Stonehead.

Danish Stonehead or Roundhead Cabbage

Produces fine round heads that are very solid and of unusually dark purple color. This rich coloring extends to the center of the head and a cross section shows but very little white.

The plants are of strong growth and the heads about eight inches in diameter, and very uniform. This is the best keeper of any of the Red Cabbages. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40.

New Six Weeks Cauliflower

We gave a few sample packets of this new Cauliflower to our local gardeners, and they were so enthusiastic about this new variety that we are now offering it to all of our customers.

This is the earliest Cauliflower we have ever grown. Under favorable conditions it will make fine, solid heads in from six to eight weeks. The heads are snow-white, of fine quality and about the size of the Extra Early Erfurt. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 90c; oz., \$3.25.

Barteldes Vegetable Seeds

Satisfactory since 1867



The cost of living came down quite a lot, but it is still very high. You can help keep it down by planting a garden. A good garden will not only reduce your grocery and meat bills but will provide your table with fresh, crisp vegetables, much superior to those you buy in the stores.

Artichoke

There are two kinds of Artichokes. The Green Globe and the Jerusalem. The heads of the Green Globe are cooked like Asparagus and make a very delicious food. The roots of the Jerusalem are used for stock feed.

CULTURE. Sow in April in rich soil and transplant the following spring to permanent beds (in rows or hills) three feet apart and two feet between the plants. Green Artichoke gives only partial crop the first season, but the beds will be bearing for years. Protect in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The standard variety. Produces large, globular heads, scales, green shading to purple. Pkt., 10c.



Asparagus.

Make your plans early, buy Barteldes seeds, put in a little time each day and the results will surprise you. If you need information about gardening let us send you our Garden Guide.

Farmers and Gardeners of the Middle West have been planting Barteldes Seeds since 1867 and the steady growth of our business during these years is a sure sign that our seeds give satisfaction.

The prices in this catalog of all vegetable and flower seeds except Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn, are sent postpaid at the catalog prices. In ordering Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn, please add postage according to the zone rate to your postoffice.

Asparagus

Culture. The seed can be sown in any garden soil and should be sown in rows about 14 inches apart as early in the spring as possible. Cultivate thoroughly and thin plants to three inches in the row. The permanent bed should be deep, rich, loamy soil, well stirred, and as these beds must bear for a good many years they should be well manured and fertilized. If the soil is of stiff clay it should be loosened up by using plenty of sand or even coal ashes. Have rows from two to four feet apart and set the plants a foot apart and at least six inches below the surface. Cut sparingly the second season, but after that the beds will yield full crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 250 plants and it takes four or five pounds to the acre.

For full directions how to grow Asparagus, get our Asparagus Book by Hexamer. Price, 90c.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. A magnificent variety. It furnishes fine, white shoots, which stay white as long as they are fit to use without any artificial means of blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

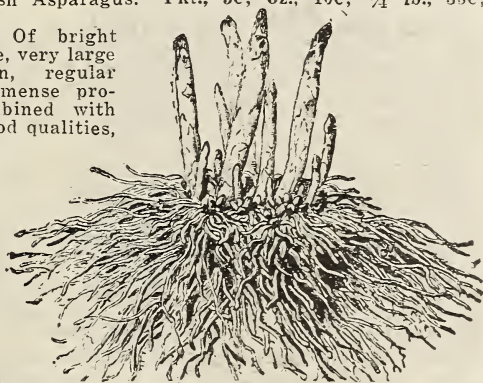
CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. The standard sort, of a large size and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

EARLY ARGENTEUIL. Just recently introduced. It is very early and of extremely vigorous habit, two qualities which make this variety less apt to be attacked by rust. The flavor of the stalk is very delicious. It is appreciated wherever there are people who relish Asparagus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

PALMETTO. Of bright green appearance, very large size and even, regular growth. Its immense productiveness combined with earliness and good qualities, make it a fine variety for general use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

We can furnish roots of the above varieties at 25c per doz.; and \$1.25 per 100, postpaid.



Asparagus Roots.

**PRICES OF BEANS (Except
Packets) DO NOT INCLUDE
POSTAGE**

BARTELDES SELECT



Barteldes Stringless Green Pod.

Notice. We are selling everything by the pound. A pound of beans is equal to a little more than a pint. In ordering beans, peas, and sweet corn, grass, and other field seeds by mail please add postage at regular parcel post rates.

The Bean is one of the most satisfactory vegetables for the home garden. A small patch will supply a good many messes for the table, an almost constant supply can be had by making successive plantings of about ten days apart during the spring, and a fall crop can be had by planting about eight weeks before the first expected frost. They can be served in several different ways and are very easily canned for winter use.

Culture. Bush Beans can be planted either in hills or drills but the latter method is the more common. The beans should be planted from one and a half to two inches deep and about four inches apart. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized so the beans will have no difficulty in pushing through. The rows can be from eighteen inches to three feet apart.

Beans are often planted as a catch crop between squashes, cucumbers, etc. They protect the tender vines and are out of the way before the entire area is needed for the companion crop. Beans are also planted between the lettuce plants just before the latter reach marketable size, so that by the time the lettuce is removed the area will be occupied by the young beans. One pound to 60 feet of drill; 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE. An old favorite and has only recently been surpassed by the Stringless Green Pod. Very prolific and the pods are fine and round, and very tender while young. It is as early as the preceding one, but the pods are not quite as long nor as straight. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS. The pods are long, flat and of a bright green color. Plants form erect bushes. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD VALENTINE. The round, meaty pods resemble the Early Red Valentine, but this bean matures a week or ten days later. The pods are quite stringless and brittle at all stages and this variety is to be recommended highly. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

Please add postage to one-half and one pound prices. See special list for prices in larger quantities.

Dwarf Green Pod Beans

BARTELDES' STRINGLESS GREEN POD. We offer this new new stringless bean, which is not only of fine quality, but especially valuable, being a week or ten days earlier than other stringless varieties. The plant is small, bushy, very erect, compact, of well rounded form and prolific. Pods are about 4½ inches long, straight, bright green, oval round through cross section and contain five to six seeds. The seeds are yellowish and of good size. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. This is today the most popular bean of its class and is the staple variety for general purposes. The pods are long, round, thick, free from strings and very meaty. They are of dark green color, very attractive, and of excellent flavor. The plants are very vigorous and the pods are produced early and in large quantities. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

This summer pick a mess of beans when the pods are about half grown. You will be delighted with the tenderness and flavor of these Baby Beans.



Early Yellow Six Weeks.



SEED BEANS

PRICES OF BEANS (Except Packets) DO NOT
INCLUDE POSTAGE

Dwarf Wax Pod Beans

SURE CROP WAX. (See under Novelties.)

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (Rust Proof). The standard wax bean for years. The pods are large, slightly flattened, brittle, quite stringless when young, and of golden wax color. It is very tender, of fine flavor, and is unexcelled as a shell bean for winter use. The bushes are of compact growth and very prolific. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

DWARF BLACK WAX. Sometimes called Butter Beans. One of the earliest varieties, producing fine, round, meaty pods of good quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. Highly recommended for private planters and market gardeners. The pods are flat, straight, and are produced in large quantities. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. Plant grows about 15 inches high, very productive, with straight pods 6 to 7 inches long, light golden yellow color, round, meaty, and deeply saddle-backed; flesh brittle, solid, and stringless; flavor fine. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

DAVIS' WHITE WAX. This bean does not discolor, and is therefore excellent for canning. It is immensely productive and a very good shipper. The pods are straight and 5 to 6 inches in length. The dry bean is white and very desirable for winter use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.



Pencil Pod Black Wax.

Dwarf Soup Beans

DWARF HORTICULTURAL. An excellent soup bean in summer, a fine baking bean in winter. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. (See under Novelties.)

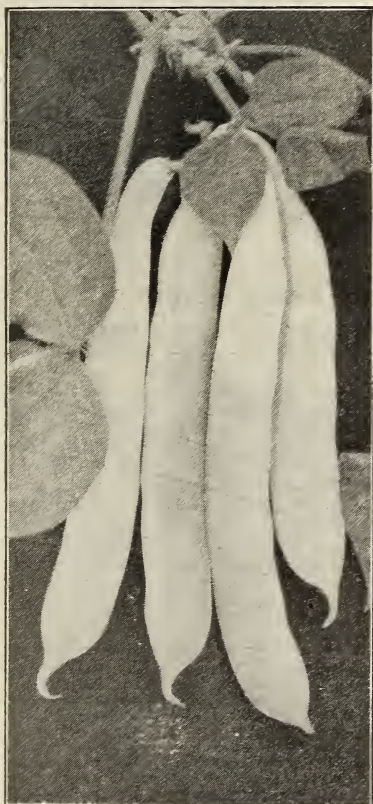
Bush Lima Beans

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. This is the bush form of the Large White Lima. The bush is about 20 inches high and up to two and a half feet in diameter, bearing from 50 to 100 large pods. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

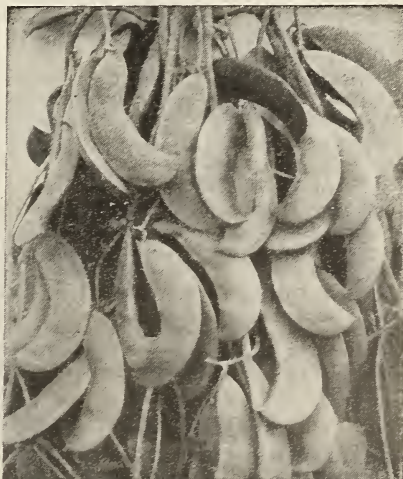
HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. This bean is about two weeks earlier than the pole Limas. It needs no stakes and produces an enormous crop of delicious Lima beans. The beans are not large but are borne in great numbers. This variety is especially adapted to the west and middle west. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

SPECKLED BUSH LIMA. One of the hardest of bush limas and a sure cropper. Beans are of medium size, rather short and flat and splashed with pansy violet. Very popular in the South. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

INOCULATE YOUR
SEED BEANS—IT IN-
CREASES THE YIELD
AND IMPROVES THE
SOIL.



Golden Wax.



Henderson's Bush Lima.

POSTAGE EXTRA **POLE BEANS** POSTAGE EXTRA



Burger's Green Stringless Pole Bean.

BURGER'S GREEN STRINGLESS. This bean has surpassed the old Kentucky Wonder, it being earlier and bearing for a longer time. The pods are stringless and up to eight inches long, dark green, very tender, and have a delicious flavor. The dry beans are white. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD. This has been for a long time the most popular bean. It is very vigorous, climbs well, and bears abundance of nearly round pods which are often ten inches long. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

WHITE CREASEBACK. Extremely early and matures all its pods at the same time. Vines are medium sized but wonderfully productive in good soil. The pods are quite round, quite fleshy, medium sized, silvery green, and are borne in clusters of four to twelve. Are excellent snap beans, fine shippers and are especially fine for baking. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.

LAZY WIFE. So named because of the easy picking, and a very popular bean in some localities. Pods are broad, thick, very fleshy, entirely stringless and of a rich buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a good dry bean for winter use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

CUT SHORT or CORN HILL. The old standard for planting among corn. Pods are short, round, and tender. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.

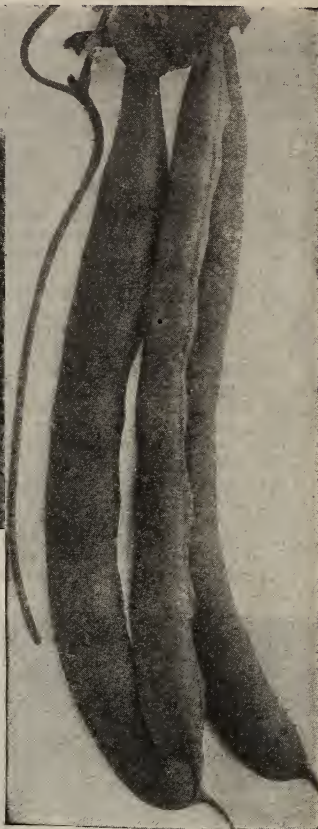
WHITE DUTCH CASEKNIFE. Pods are large, flat, and green; can be either snapped or shelled. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.

HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRANBERRY. A showy bean and matures in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red, valued as a snap or for shelling. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. The only wax bean among the pole varieties. It bears from July until frost and the pods are six to eight inches long and come in clusters from three to six. The flavor is most excellent. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Flowering Beans

SCARLET RUNNER. Has a fine scarlet flower and is very desirable for covering trellises, old fences, etc. The green pods are edible. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.



Pole Lima Beans

LARGE WHITE LIMA or BUTTER BEANS. The old favorite and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. This is a decided improvement over the large white, being a strong grower, very productive and bearing large, well filled pods. The beans are usually shelled, of fine quality and excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.

SMALL CAROLINA or SIEVA LIMA. This is a small type of the pole limas. It matures quickly, produces immense crops, and makes an excellent bean for winter use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c.

POLE SPECKLED LIMA. Used in the South where it is one of the most prolific of pole limas. The dry beans are of medium size, milky white and blotched. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

PLANT LIMA BEANS WITH THE EYES DOWN.

The Lima has such heavy seed leaves that it can't turn over in the ground and push its way through the soil as do smaller seeds. It rots before it can make the turn unless it is in light soil or covered only slightly. The bean has to come through the soil edge first, the seed leaves opening on the edge when they swell and burst the white papery covering. Planted eye down, the roots can start down and the thin edge can start pushing upward and it will come to healthy growth without difficulty.

Barteldes Beets

Beets are so easily grown that no garden is complete without a few rows. The housewife has many ways of serving them. They are used for pickles, are boiled and sliced, and fried in butter, adding just a little vinegar before removing from the fire. No housewife could keep house without a good supply of beet pickles for the winter months.

Beets may be grown in any good soil but they do best in rich sandy loam. The seed should be sown just as soon as the soil can be dug and raked. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep, one seed to the inch, in rows about 18 inches apart and in soil that has been freshly prepared. After the seed is covered walk over the row to press the soil firmly around the seed.

When the beets are three or four inches high thin them out to 4 inches apart. The seedlings which are pulled out may be transplanted to another row. In doing this trim the roots and leaves a little and set them 4 inches apart.

By making repeated sowings it is possible to have beets throughout the summer. Beets for fall use and winter storage should be sown in August. Pack some beets in a box with sand, keep this box in the cellar and you can have them far into the winter.

An ounce of seed will plant a row fifty feet long; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

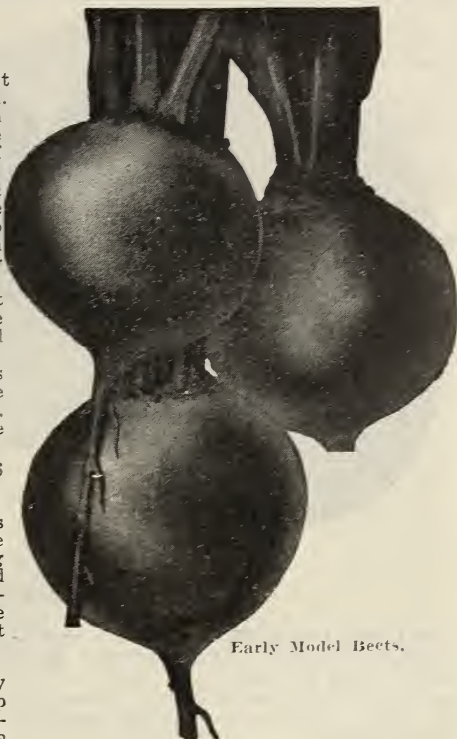
EARLY MODEL. The earliest of any beet in existence. It is of perfect globe shape with small tap roots. The color of the flesh is very dark red, which makes it splendid for pickling purposes. In flavor it cannot be beat. It is tender, sweet, and juicy, retaining its crispness throughout the season. The foliage is of a very dark color, is very small, permitting close planting of beets. This is one of the best acquisitions of recent years. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BARTELDES' EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. This is a carefully selected strain of this Blood Turnip Beet. It is very early, deep blood red and almost round. It is smooth and an excellent forcing variety. Good for main, spring, or summer crop, and is a fine keeper. It cooks sweet and crisp and is an excellent beet in every respect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EDMOND'S BLOOD TURNIP. Handsome round shape, skin very deep, blood red color, flesh very dark and exceedingly sweet and tender. Very regular and of good size. Makes excellent bunch beets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

ECLIPSE. This is as early as the Egyptian, but is more desirable owing to its globe shape, smoothness, and regularity. It has a small firm top, is very sweet, fine, and of dark red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

HALF LONG RED. Larger than the turnip beets and makes a heavier yield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Early Model Beets.

BOILED BEETS

Wash and cook whole in boiling water until soft, which will require from one to three hours. Drain and put in cold water, and the skin may be easily removed. Cut in slices or cubes, season with butter, salt and pepper, or serve with white sauce.

The length of time required to cook will depend on whether the roots are fresh, old beets requiring considerably more time.

BEET GREENS WITH YOUNG BEETS.

The beets usually used for greens are those that are pulled in thinning out the seed row, and are the most desirable if roots have not reached 1 inch in diameter. Wash thoroughly and cook until tender in boiling salted water. Both tops and roots are used; the flavor may be improved by the addition of a piece of bacon. Season with butter, salt and pepper. Serve with or without vinegar.



Barteldes Early Blood Turnip Beets.

Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

If you want some very early cabbage, set out some of these Frost Proof plants.



BEETS—Continued.

DETROIT DARK RED. A choice strain of dark red turnip beet of globular to oval shape with smooth roots and small tops. Skin is blood red, zoned with light shades, tender, and sweet. Fine for market and canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. One of the earliest and best on the market. It is more globular than the Early Egyptian. Especially good for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN. An extra early turnip-shaped variety; has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LONG BLOOD RED. The old standard variety for table and cattle. It is the best drought resister of all; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under the ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Swiss Chard or Foliage Beet

This is a distinct vegetable from the common beet, much superior for greens, and is ready for use much earlier. When mature, the plants form broad, flat, and beautifully white and wax-like stems, which are very delicious when cooked as beets, as asparagus tips, or pickled. We recommend this beet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Swiss Chard.

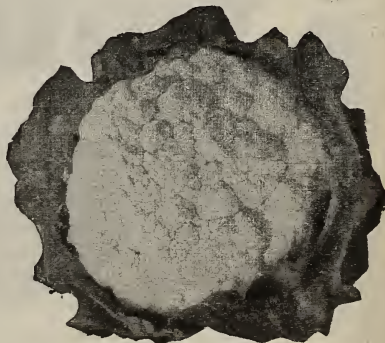
Broccoli

This plant belongs to the family of "Brassica" and is cultivated like Cabbage, Cauliflower, and the other members of that family. Sow early in the spring, then transplant and set out. It will form heads like Cauliflower, but it is more hardy and of a less delicate flavor. It is grown in cold localities to some extent, and also in the South for winter use.

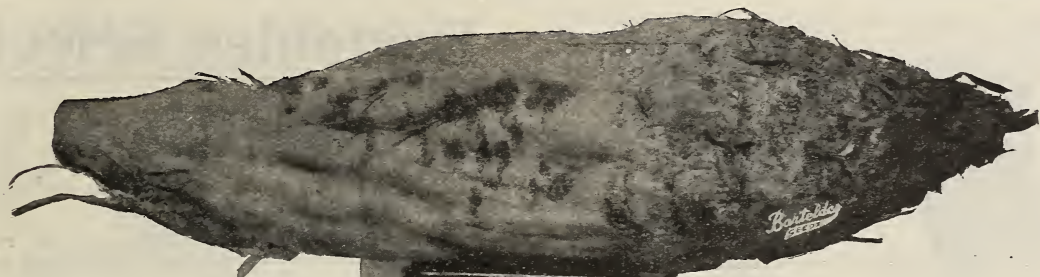
PURPLE CAPE.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

LARGE WHITE MAMMOTH. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Beets can be followed by Bush-beans, Late Cabbage, Sweet Corn, Carrots, Endive, Pickling Cucumbers, Kohl-Rabi and some others. Grow two crops on the same piece of ground.



White Broccoli.



Many, many farmers are overlooking a most profitable feed for cows, hogs, and other stock. Every farmer who has any stock whatever should plant at least a small acreage of Mangels, and those farmers that feed many hogs and cattle should have a large acreage of this immensely productive crop.

The dairy farmer will find them to be especially valuable, but as hogs, horses, and even chickens eat them readily, they are of great value on any farm.

They will grow on almost any kind of soil, but a rich, moist one is preferred. As they require but a short growing season it is better not to plant them too early but to wait until you can get the soil in good condition.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel.

As the roots grow partly and with some varieties mostly out of the ground, they are very easily harvested. The yield of these beets is immense. We have reports of over 45 tons to the acre and even a medium crop will make 30 tons to the acre. What crop can you grow that will beat this for a yield of good stock food per acre?

The soil should be plowed deeply and well pulverized. The rows should be about two and a half to three feet apart and seed sown at the rate of about four to five pounds to the acre. When the plants are about four inches high thin to about 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

Sugar Beets and Mangels

The plants that are taken out during this thinning process can be planted elsewhere and they will mature a little later than the main crop.

Mangels will stand a slight frost, but freezing will injure them and lead to rotting. At the approach of frost cut off the tops and feed these at once, then pull the roots and either store them by piling them up like cordwood in a root cellar or store them outdoors. When stored outdoors they should be piled about five or six feet high on a raised and sloping situation and covered with straw and about one inch of dirt. As it gets colder put on more dirt until a cover of about 6 inches is made. The roots will then keep all winter in good shape.

The roots should be cut up for cows but hogs can cut them themselves and chickens will pick them to pieces. They will provide excellent green food throughout the winter.

Sugar Beets

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR. Will yield almost as much as the best Mangel. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED SUGAR. This is one of the best for making sugar. The skin is a creamy color and flesh is white. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Stock Beets

WHITE KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR. The beet contains 15 to 16 per cent sugar, and yields, under an average condition, 16 tons to the acre. It has a long slender root, and grows deeply sunk into the ground. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

GOLDEN TANKARD. This is a yellow beet, the most prolific variety, and very nutritious. It is one of the most profitable varieties for stock feeding. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL. These roots attain an enormous size and it is a fine variety for feeding. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

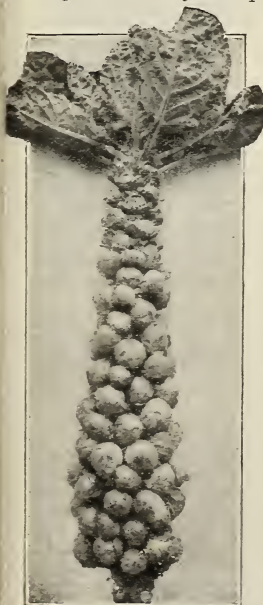
GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL. This beet combines the large size of the Mangel with the great feeding value of the Sugar Beet. The flesh is white, crisp and very sweet, and the beet sugar grows well above the ground. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Brussels Sprouts

This is another member of the Cabbage family. They form a straight stock which bears on all sides a large number of miniature cabbages. These have a particularly fine flavor and are esteemed a delicacy by many.

Brussels Sprouts are more hardy than cabbage, and in mild climates may remain in the open ground all winter, the heads being removed as desired. For winter use in cold localities, take up plants that are well laden with heads and set them close together in a pit, cold frame or cellar, with a little soil around the roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON LARGE QUANTITIES.



Brussels Sprouts.

Barteldes Select



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

There are so many different kinds of cabbages that everyone can have just the kind they like. There are early cabbages and late cabbages, round heads, flat heads, and pointed heads, green cabbages and red cabbages, smooth leaves and curled leaves. If you plan rightly you can have cabbage the year round with very little trouble.

The first thing to be remembered is that cabbage requires rich, mellow and well drained soil, and plenty of moisture.

Each section of the country has its own way of growing cabbage. In some sections the seed is planted late in the fall and the plants wintered over for early spring planting. In the west and middle west two methods are commonly followed. One is to sow the seeds in hotbeds very early in the spring. They are transplanted once when about four weeks old and set outside when weather permits. For late crops sow the seed in the garden about the end of May, thin them out and transplant to thoroughly prepared rows about the end of July.

Cabbage is attacked by three classes of insects: Cut worms, plant lice or aphids and green cabbage worms.

Cutworms can be controlled by means of paper collars and by poisoned bait; plant lice by nicotine solutions and Bug Death Aphids, cabbage worms by Bug Death, Slug Shot, Arsenate of Lead and Paris Green. Extreme care must be used in applying poisons.

If heads begin to burst prematurely push them over to one side. This will break some of the roots and check the growth. Cabbage heads can be stored for winter use by putting them in cool dry cellars or by burying them in sand. If the heads are wet when gathered stand them upside down for a day or two to drain out all the water.

One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants. About 16,000 early or 8,000 late cabbage plants are set to the acre.

DANISH STONEHEAD, COPENHAGEN MARKET. (See Novelties.)

Early Pointed Head Varieties

TRUE JERSEY WAKEFIELD. This is a most remarkable variety, particularly adapted to the wants of market gardeners. It heads evenly from the latter part of June to the beginning of July. It is erect in growth and has cone-shaped heads. Our stock is of the true Long Island type, and is sure to give satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT. A well-known and popular early variety, but matures a little later than the Early Wakefield. The heads are large, solid, and hard, even in summer, decidedly conical, with bright glossy green leaves. This is a sure heading variety, valuable not only for early use, but also for winter cabbage. It is a favorite with the kraut makers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Second Early or Round Head Varieties

THE GLORY CABBAGE. This cabbage was recently introduced from Holland. It combines earliness with good size, qualities which are both very desirable for market purposes. This is easily one of the best sellers on the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

ALLHEAD EARLY. This is the earliest cabbage of the large early sorts and cannot be recommended too highly. It is larger than other varieties of its class and grows remarkably uniform. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

EARLY SPRING. Its great value lies in its being a first early flat cabbage, a type much preferred over the pointed heads by many. It is of the "Allhead Early" type, resembling it in habit of growth, but smaller, and is nearly as early as the Wakefield. The heads have few outside leaves, and these are small and grow so close to the head that they can be planted very close together. It is round in shape, slightly flattened, very solid even before the cabbage attains mature size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

EARLY SUMMER. This variety is about five days later than the Wakefield, being fully double the size. In weight it is equal to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves enable it to be planted nearly as close as the Wakefield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH. A very popular variety because of its heat-resisting character. It never flaws under the most severe heat, and produces heads after the earliest varieties have disappeared. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Cabbage.

USE BUG DEATH APHIS ON YOUR CABBAGE.

Cabbage Seed



Late Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Main Crop Varieties

LATE PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. A large fall and winter variety which has proven to be especially adapted to Kansas and the middle west. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

LATE LARGE DRUMHEAD. An old standard variety. The heads are dark green in color and of excellent quality. It matures late in season, is very solid and used largely for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

SUREHEAD. It is remarkable for its certainty to head and produce large, round, flattened heads of the Flat Dutch type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

THE DANISH BALLHEAD. This variety of cabbage is grown exclusively for winter use by the Dutch gardeners, who brought it to perfection. The heads are perfectly round, extremely solid, fine grained, bear shipping well, and will keep far into the spring. It requires the full season to mature its heads alone. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

ALL SEASONS. A Drumhead cabbage as early and every way as good as Early Summer. This cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July matures a day or two earlier than Early Summer in the fall, so that it will average as early, while the solid heads are from a third to a half again as large, and they are as good for winter use as for summer use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET. This variety is very popular with the krautmakers. The plant is very vigorous and hardy, the leaves are large and broad, the stem of moderate length, the head is large, white, and solid, and seldom bursts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

Red Cabbage

Danish Stonehead. (See Novelties.)

MAMMOTH RED ROCK. This is by far the largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plants are large with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

Savoy Cabbage

DRUMHEAD SAVOY. An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers; for family use it is equaled by none. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

Mature Cabbages from two to four weeks earlier than home grown plants.

Will stand a temperature of 20 degrees above zero and can be planted anywhere as soon as the ground is soft enough.

There are a number of islands along the Sea Coast of South Carolina, where the soil and climatic conditions are just suited for growing tough, hardy cabbage plants during the Winter and early Spring. The plants make a slow but steady growth, until at eight to ten weeks of age they are very tough and hardy, the buds are purple and the outer leaves a reddish brown. When in this condition they can be shipped to territory farther north and be planted in the open ground a month to six weeks sooner than home-grown hot bed or cold frame plants. These **FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS** will stand a temperature of 20 degrees above zero without injury. The land



freezing, or the plants being covered with ice, sleet or snow after they are planted will not injure them, providing temperature does not go below 20 degrees above zero.

The top of the plant does not grow until your regular Spring weather opens up, but the roots grow from

the time they are planted, and just as soon as spring weather starts, the established root growth assimilates the fertilizer in the soil, the plants grow very fast, maturing headed cabbage two to four weeks sooner than you can mature them from hot bed or cold frame plants. You know what the difference in profit will be if your crop is matured and marketed before the general crop from home grown plants is matured.

In order to get the benefit of the advantages of planting these Frost-Proof Plants you must plant them early, at least a month earlier than you would plant your home grown plants.

We offer these in the following varieties only:

Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Large Type Wakefield, Succession and Early Flat Dutch.

Prices, postage prepaid: In lots of 100, 200 or 300 plants at 50c per 100; 500 plants for \$1.60; 1,000 or more at \$3.00 per 1,000. We cannot pack less than 100 plants, nor less than 100 of any one variety.

Please Note. The plants when received will be somewhat wilted and will have a hard stunted appearance, which is disappointing to persons not familiar with these plants. Do not worry about this appearance, they will produce crop results.

In sending in your order state approximate date on which you wish to receive your plants and we will get them to you just as near that time as possible. You must allow us not less than ten days to get these plants to you.

The Healthful Carrots

Hardy and easily grown and therefore one of the most satisfactory vegetables for the home garden. Young carrots when boiled and served with cream sauce are delicious. Soups and stews are not complete without carrots and they are also served in many other ways.

A constant supply of carrots may be had by sowing early sorts in succession or by sowing early, medium, and late varieties at the same time. Carrots may be left in the ground for a long time as they do not become bitter as do beets.

Any garden soil will grow carrots. For early crops sow as early in the spring as possible and in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart. Cover not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the plants are about three or four inches high thin out to two inches apart for the small early varieties and four inches apart for the late ones. Give them plenty of room. Keep them thoroughly hoed.

A packet will plant about 20 feet; an ounce, 150 feet; and three pounds, an acre.

The late crops should be dug up in the autumn and stored like Turnips and other root crops.

For Table Use

EARLY SCARLET HORN. A very early variety. Recommended for the market and home garden. Texture very fine and very delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

OXHEART or GUERANDE. The French Carrot is one of the most valuable varieties either for family use or for the market. It is an intermediate between the half long and the Horn types attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 inches at the neck. It is very productive, rich orange color and beautiful shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CHANTENAY or MODEL. A nice smooth carrot of perfect and uniform shape. A heavy yielder, a fine table quality, 5 to 6 inches long and easily dug. The flesh is of a deep yellow color, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DANVERS HALF LONG. Admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, the best of all for the stock breeder, and valuable to the market gardener. With this variety the planters secure the largest return to the acre, with the least difficulty of harvesting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. The old standby for both stock feeding and table use, either summer or winter. Fed to milch cows, it increases the flow of rich milk and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



Danvers Half Long Carrot.

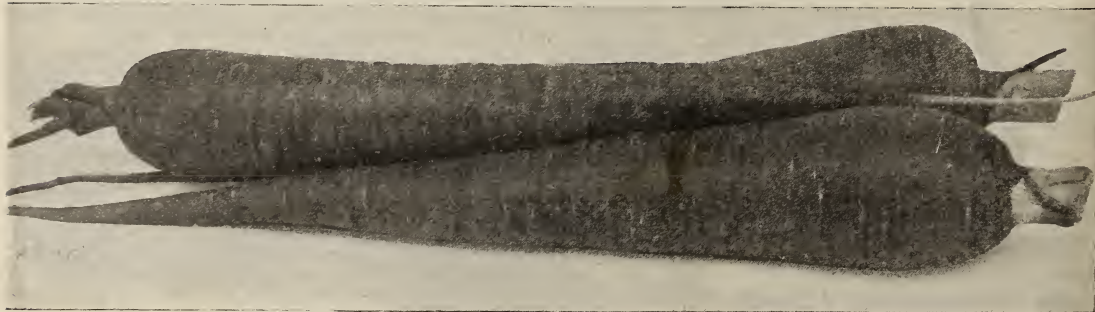
Carrots for Stock Feeding

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above the ground and has a shell top. It will grow to a very large size on rich soil and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock feeding purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN. Practically the same as the above, except that the color of the flesh is yellow. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

NOTICE!

Don't overlook the special prices on garden seeds. Perhaps you can combine your order and get the benefit of these low prices.



Long Orange Carrots.

Celery

Culture. For early celery sow in March or February, in hotbeds, in drills 4 to 6 inches apart and cover about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. When fairly out of seed leaf transplant to another bed, thin out to 2 or 3 inches in the row, and leave growing until needed to plant outside. In April plant the field in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, and set six inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants, but do not let any earth get into the heart. The soil should be very rich and the plants should be earthed up several times during their growth. Celery needs more water than any other garden crop, and is liable to get soft if not watered sufficiently.

For winter use sow the seed in the latter part of April, or beginning of May, in beds, and transplant in the fields in July. If the roots are to be dug up and put in trenches to bleach, allow two feet between the rows, or if they are to bleach in the same place where grown, allow four feet. When cold weather sets in dig a trench in a high well-drained place, one foot wide, and of a depth of a few inches less than the height of the celery. Set your plants closely in it and cover gradually with straw or hay and earth as the weather gets colder. The top of the trench should be sloping so as to allow the water to run off. One ounce of seed produces 2,500 plants and it takes about 42,000 plants to set one acre if the rows are 2 feet apart.

GIANT PASCAL. This is a green leaved variety. It bleaches very quickly after earthing up and is a beautiful yellowish white color, very solid and crisp, and of a sweet flavor which is not equaled by any other variety. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Under high cultivation this variety will give best satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. This is a beautiful plant of close habit, compact growth, and has straight and vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, and brittle. Its delicate flavor is surpassed by no other variety and moreover it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Our stock of this seed is selected with special care in France.

American Seed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00.

French Seed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

WHITE PLUME. This celery is valued because the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and heart are white; by simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe the work of blanching is completed. It is ornamental, tender, crisp, and of good flavor, and very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery

Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip shaped, very smooth, tender, and marrow-like. The roots are cooked end sliced and eaten with vinegar. They make an excellent salad. Are used for seasoning meats and flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

Chicory

LARGE ROOTED OR COFFEE

A hardy plant introduced from France and much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee; large quantities of prepared root are exported to this country. In the fall the roots should be taken up and cut into small pieces and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used for drying apples. When required for use it should be roasted and ground like coffee. Requires similar treatment as carrots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Corn Salad

BROAD LEAVED.

Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills; cover slightly at the beginning of autumn and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe winter, or sow in a cold frame, covered in water as may be convenient—thus is accessible, even when deep snow prevails. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Cress

Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills; cover on a smooth surface at short intervals throughout the season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Water Cress

Is quite distinct from the garden cress, and thrives only when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Chives

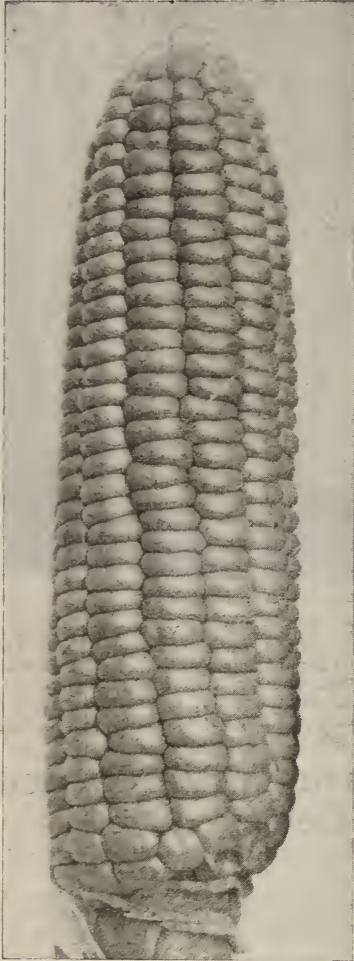
The chives are small and not very important members of the onion tribe, quite hardy everywhere. The leaves are slender and appear very early in the spring, and may be cut several times during the season. They are propagated by seeds and by roots. The chives make the very best border for beds in the vegetable garden, and are not only ornamental, bearing pink flowers and a mass of green leaves but equal the onion for flavoring soups and salads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; Roots, 25c per bunch, 3 for 65c; postpaid.

Collards

GEORGIA SOUTHERN OR CREOLE.

This is the variety so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves the quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Barteldes Selected Sweet Corn



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn.

In ordering Sweet Corn by the pound to be sent by mail please add postage. One pound of Sweet Corn is equal to over three-fourths quart.

Have you ever gone out into the garden, picked some Sweet Corn and then prepared it immediately for the table? Unless you have eaten Sweet Corn handled in this way you don't know what real Sweet Corn is. After Sweet Corn is picked it loses its sugar content very rapidly and for this reason the Sweet Corn which has been picked a day or two ago is nothing like that which is freshly picked.

Even a medium sized garden has room for a row or two of Sweet Corn. If you have room for only a few rows be sure that you try Golden Bantam for Early and Country Gentleman for late. These two are wonderfully delicious.

Sweet Corn should be planted on rich land and cultivated the same as Indian Corn. Beginning as soon as the soil is warm, successive plantings may be made every two or three weeks until late summer. Another way to get a continuous crop is to plant early, medium and late varieties. The seed should be planted about 2 inches deep, in drills 3 feet apart and thinned to a single stalk every 10 to 14 inches in the row. The cultivation should be frequent and thorough, all weeds should be kept down, and all suckers removed from around the base of the plant.

On account of fertilization it is best not to plant a single variety in a long row but to plant each variety in blocks of several short rows. If you want some corn very early you can get it by planting a few hills in paper pots in the house. Do this about three or four weeks before planting time. Put about four seeds in each pot, water frequently and keep in a cool place. When danger of frost is past plant them, pots and all in the field.

Sweet Corn is at its very best when a slight pressure of the finger nail will cause the kernel to burst and a milky juice appears.

One pound will plant 275 hills, and 14 pounds will plant about an acre in drills.

GOLDEN BANTAM is the most tender, sweetest, richest, and best evergreen Sweet Corn in existence. It produces strong, sturdy stalks, growing about four feet high. Is extremely hardy and can be grown from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. Each stalk produces three to four fine ears 5 to 6 inches long, having eight rows of sweet kernels. Golden Bantam is the quickest to mature and will give better and

quicker results than any other sweet corn we know of. We have found it remarkably free of worms. Don't fail to have this splendid corn in your garden next year. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.30; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

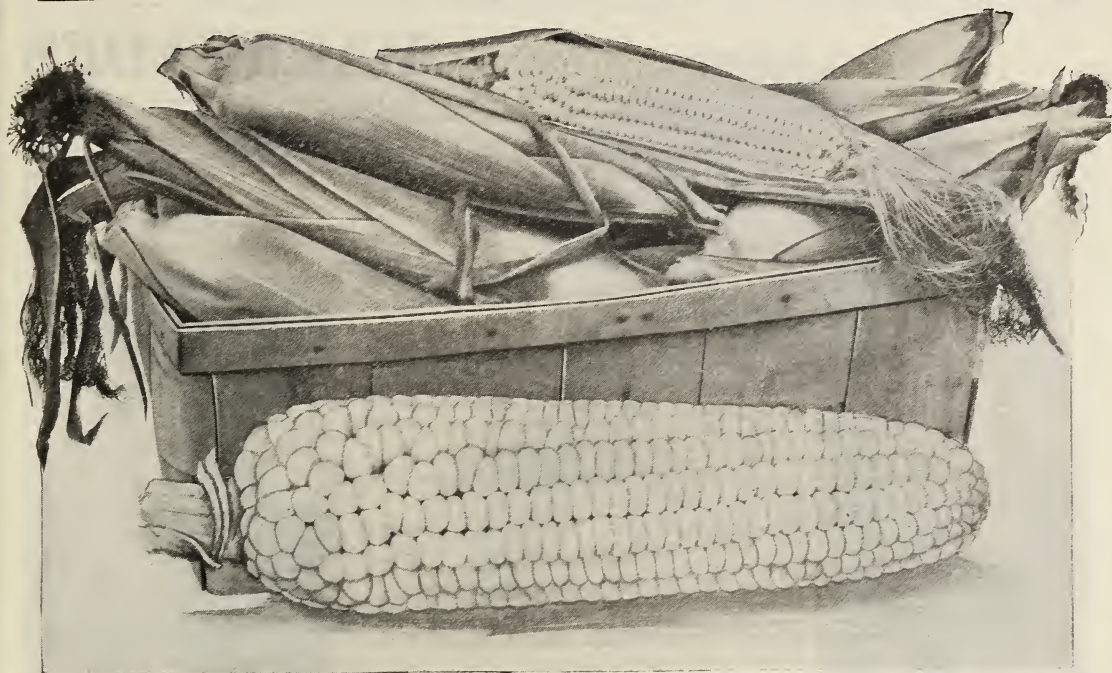
If you are planting corn for the market be sure that you plant a liberal quantity of Golden Bantam. Let your customers have a few ears to try early in the season and they will take all you can supply.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. This is not a true sweet corn, but on account of its hardness and its round, hard grains it can be planted much earlier than the wrinkled sort sugar corn. The ears are well filled with tender white kernels. It is usually ready a week earlier than the Cory. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$1.80.

HOWLING MOB. A few years ago a gardener developed a new variety of Sweet Corn and after his customers had tried it just once they clamored for it so loudly that he called it the "Howling Mob." This corn is of good size, but early and at the same time has the excellent flavor of the later varieties. The stalks are strong, vigorous, about five feet in height and bear two ears. The ears are from seven to nine inches in length, of good shape and well covered by a heavy husk which protects the ear from worms. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.30; 10 lbs., \$2.50.



Howling Mob Sweet Corn.



Barteldes Bantam Evergreen Sweet Corn.

SWEET CORN—Continued

EARLY MINNESOTA. This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures earlier, but because of its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

BARTELDES BANTAM EVERGREEN. This is the result of a cross between the delicious, early Golden Bantam and the old standard Stowell's Evergreen. It has retained many of the excellent qualities of both the parents. It is more productive than the Golden Bantam, is exceptionally sweet and almost if not quite as early.

Try some of this Bantam Evergreen this season. We know you will like it. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

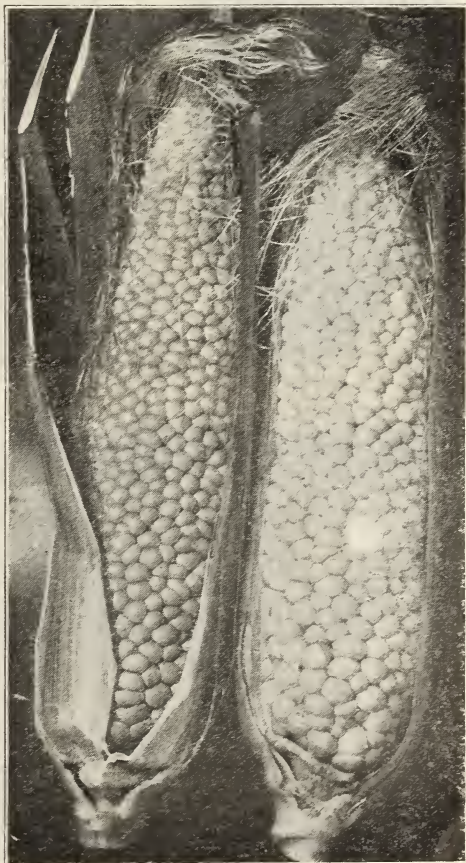
EARLY EVERGREEN. Like Stowell's Evergreen, only ten days earlier. Ears are large, about 10 inches long, 12 to 16-rowed, and having the identical flavor of the famous Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This variety is more largely planted than any other, and is the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are of large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary and remains for a long time in an edible condition. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, one stalk frequently bearing four good ears while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.90.

SPECIAL PRICES.

Don't overlook the Special Prices in the back of this Catalog. This gives lower prices on Sweet Corn in 25 and 50 pound lots. These Prices will Save you Money.



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn.

BARTELDES

Cucumbers are planted in hills which, for best results, should be made as follows: Dig holes about a foot deep and a foot in diameter. Fill these with thoroughly rotted manure or compost, tramp down tightly and soak with water. On top of this build a mound about 4 inches high of fine soil. These hills can be made at any time but the seeds should not be planted until the weather and soil have become quite warm.

Plant about a dozen seeds in the top of each hill. Cover them about a half inch and press the soil down firmly. With the seedlings will appear the cucumber beetle, a very destructive little fellow with yellow striped wings. Keep the plants well dusted with Slug Shot, Bug Death or a mixture of Paris Green and flour, and the beetle will not do much damage.

When the plants put forth the third pair of leaves thin out to the four strongest plants to the hill. The hills should be about three feet apart. Keep the soil loose and free of weeds, but after the plants have started to cover the ground do not move them

One ounce will plant 50 hills, two pounds will plant an acre.

DAVIS PERFECT. This is one of the very best cucumbers grown, both for forcing and for out-of-doors. It is slim and symmetrical in shape and from 9 to 12 inches long and of a dark, glossy, green color changing to white, without a streak of yellow, only when nearly ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. This is unquestionably the most popular for general use. When matured is 9 to 12 inches long. Flesh is very solid, crisp and of delicate flavor. The skin is dark green and retains its color for a remarkably long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY RUSSIAN. One of the earliest in cultivation; resembles Early Frame, but is smaller and shorter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER. A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Average length is about 5 inches, skin prickly, flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30.

Use Aphicide for Cucumber Bugs. See page 110.



Everbearing.



Early Green Cluster.



A Profitable Cucumber Field.

CUCUMBERS

Cucumbers lose much of their crispness and tenderness after they have been picked for a while. Therefore, the very best cucumbers are those fresh from the garden.

EARLY WHITE SPINE. Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Used extensively for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE. A selection of the White Spine. Is very uniform in size and exceedingly early, at the same time makes a long growth—10 to 12 inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

EVERBEARING. This variety is of small size; very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickle. Its peculiar merit however, is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the cucumbers are picked off or not. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30.



Early White Spine Cucumbers.

Bill Smith says he saves his cucumbers from the bugs by dusting Slug Shot not only on the leaves but also on the stem and on the ground around the stem. Try Bill's way. He usually knows what he is talking about.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. This is the strain so popular around Chicago for growing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

CHICAGO or WESTERFIELD PICKLING. Very popular with Chicago market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

BOSTON PICKLING. The fruit abundantly borne, averages 4 to 5 inches in length and is of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. While all cucumbers are running vines, this variety is much more so than others. It climbs quickly on poles or trellises and is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid and well adapted for pickling and salads. The greatest advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole or fence is evident. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN. The fruit is very small, almost round and closely covered with spines. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Kill Cucumber Beetles with Aphicide No. 10

The U. S. Government reports that the cucumber beetle does a damage of four million dollars a year. Aphis does even a greater damage.

Aphicide No. 10 carries 4 per cent nicotine and is practically 100 per cent efficient on Aphis and very effective on the cucumber beetle. The cucumber beetle has been very hard to kill and all cucumber growers will welcome Aphicide No. 10.

Every grower of cucumbers, melons and squashes should keep a supply of Aphicide No. 10 on hand at all times and dust the plants just as soon as the insects appear.

Price of Aphicide No. 10: lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c, postpaid. 25 lbs., \$6.50, f. o. b. Lawrence or Rocky Ford, Colo.

THE FEENY DUST GUN is a dandy little gun for applying any dry or powdered insecticide. Price, \$1.25, postpaid.



Everbearing Cucumber.

Barteldes Cauliflower

Cauliflower must have a very rich soil, plenty of moisture, and does best in cool seasons. Well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer should be applied in preparing the soil, and two or three applications of commercial fertilizer during the growing season are very beneficial. Cauliflower is grown both for spring or early summer crop and for late fall crop. The seeds are sown like cabbage and planted outdoors when weather permits. The spring plants should be set out early in April. Cauliflower must have constant cultivation to keep down the weeds and to preserve the moisture by means of a dust mulch. When the heads begin to form, draw the larger outer leaves up around the head and tie them at the top with raffia or soft twine. This will cause the heads to blanch to a beautiful white color. If the soil becomes dry, it must be watered frequently. A heavy mulch of hay or straw will help keep the soil moist. If insects bother the plants, apply Bug Death or Slug Shot. A very easy way to grow Cauliflower is to plant the seed in May or June. Plant them in the garden and thin them out to the proper distance. Just keep the plants alive during the summer and in fall they will form large beautiful heads. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants; 15,000 plants will cover one acre.

TWO NEW EARLY CAULIFLOWERS.

NEW SIX WEEKS.

EARLIEST DWARF DANISH PERFECTION. SEE UNDER NOVELTIES

EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL. This splendid Cauliflower is extremely early, heads with certainty and these heads are of high quality. The plant is dwarf, outer leaves are erect, while the inner leaves lap over the head, protecting it from the sun. It is the finest Cauliflower on the market, and we recommend it to the market gardener especially. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c; oz., \$3.00; 2 oz., \$5.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT, SELECTED. This is the choicest strain of the popular Erfurt type and



Danish Snowball Cauliflower.

noted for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants are very dwarf with solid, pure white heads of excellent quality. When planted in rich soil early in the spring heads 8 to 10 inches in diameter can be marketed early in July. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c; oz., \$3.00; 2 oz., \$5.00.

BARTELDES' DANISH DRY WEATHER. A new strain developed in Denmark to stand hot, dry weather. We have tried it out and find it an excellent variety for the West and Middle West. It matures later than the Snowball, producing large, solid pure white heads of excellent quality. Our seed comes direct from Denmark and you can depend upon it. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c; oz., \$3.00.

EARLY PARIS. An excellent French variety, and very popular among the early sorts in the Paris markets. Heads are large, white, compact, solid, of excellent flavor, tender, and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00.

Endive

Culture the same as lettuce.

A desirable salad, when bleached by exclusion of the sun. Gather all the leaves and tie them for a couple of days. Open after a rain to give them a chance to dry out, as otherwise the leaves begin to rot. The inside will turn into a beautiful yellowish green, making the plant very attractive for salads and garnishing.

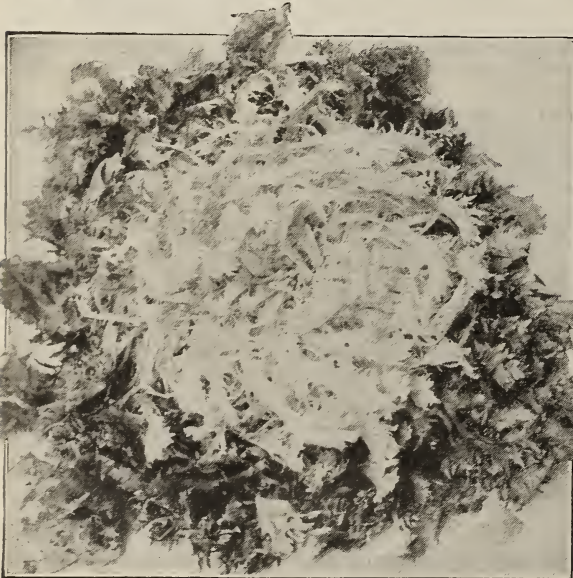
GREEN CURLED. The hardy variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN. Very thick-leaved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

MOSS CURLED. Plants compact, large leaves, green and finely divided. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

Garlic

The Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root, or bulb, is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. Write for prices on large lots. Lb., 40c.



Green Curled Endive.

Egg Plant

Every garden should have a few Egg Plant plants. These are easily grown and bear a good crop with little attention. Egg Plants, sliced and fried are delicious and would be much more popular if better known.

Culture. Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring; thin them out as soon as big enough to be handled to 3 or 4 inches each way, and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart in very rich warm ground. Do not plant them outside till nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check the growth, and it will take two or three weeks before they get over it. Hoe often and hill up gradually till they blossom. One ounce to 1,500 plants.

NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE SPINELESS. This variety has about superseded all others both for market and home garden; a favorite everywhere. Our stock is extra selected direct from the best growers in New Jersey. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

EARLY LONG PURPLE. This is the earliest variety; very hardy and productive; long and of superior quality. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

BLACK BEAUTY. (See Novelties.)

STUFFED EGG PLANT

- 1 egg plant.
- 1 cup softened stale bread crumbs.
- 2 tablespoons butter.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon finely chopped onions.
- 1 egg beaten, salt, pepper, and paprika to taste.

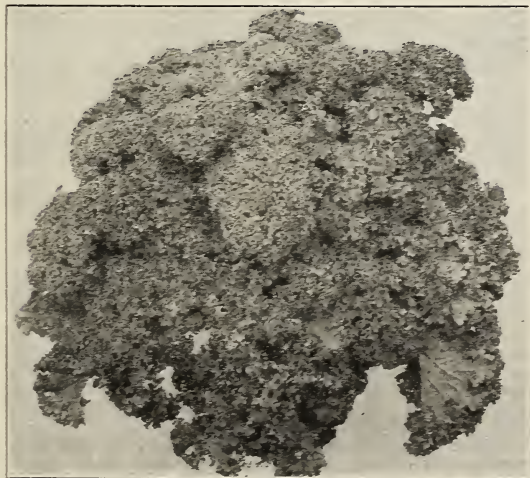
Cook egg plant 15 minutes in enough boiling salted water to cover. Cut a slice from the top and remove pulp, taking care not to come too close to the skin. Chop pulp and add crumbs.

Melt butter in frying pan, add onion and fry five minutes. Add chopped pulp, crumbs and seasoning, and cook five minutes. Let cool slightly, add beaten egg and refill egg plant. Cover with buttered bread crumbs ($\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon butter to cup crumbs) and bake twenty-five minutes in hot oven.

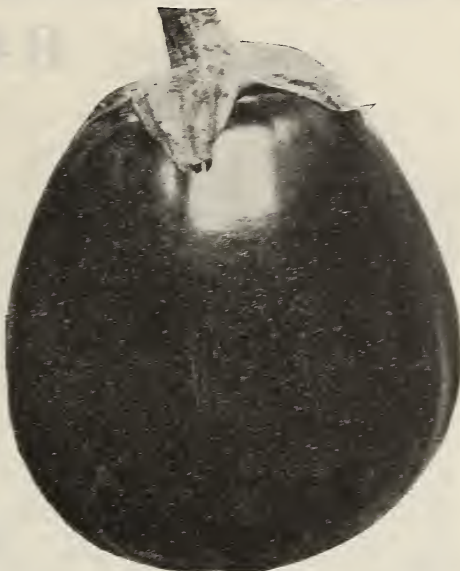
Kale or Borecole

DWARF GREEN. Sow in the spring for "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy, prolific, flavor similar to cabbage; desirable in every garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

TALL GREEN CURLED or SCOTCH. This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy and is much improved by frost. Two feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.



Dwarf Green Curled Kale.



New York Egg Plant.

Horseradish

Horse Radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the root.

Culture. Mark off rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rich moist, well-prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in rows, vertically, the small end down. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

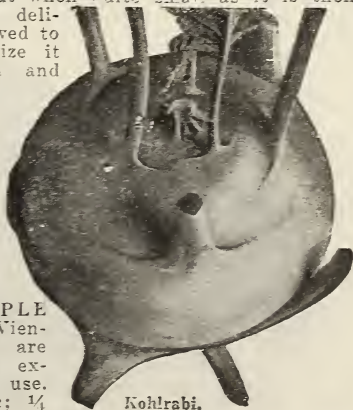
Small roots, 25c per dozen; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. If wanted in quantity, ask for special prices.

Kohl Rabi

Culture. Sow in the spring in row 38 inches, afterwards thin out to 8 or 10 inches in the row. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb, formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small as it is then very tender and delicate; but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

EARLY WHITEVIENNA. The earliest and best for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. Both Vienna Kohl Rabis are very tender and excellent for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



Kohlrabi.

FRIED KOHL RABI

Parboil for half an hour, cut in half and fry in butter fifteen or twenty minutes. Serve over them the butter in which they were cooked and dredge with salt and pepper. The time required to cook Kohl Rabi depends largely upon the age at which it is used.

BARTELDES SELECT



Field of New York or Wonderful Lettuce—A Real Money Maker. (See page 3.)

Lettuce grows so readily that very few people give it the attention it deserves. It is true that you can grow lettuce by merely sowing the seed, giving a little cultivation and then gathering the leaves when they are three or four inches long. But lettuce grown in this way is far inferior to that which is properly grown.

Lettuce needs cool weather, plenty of moisture and plenty of room. Young lettuce plants are very hardy and for this reason the seed can be sown very early in the spring. The soil should be well prepared, the seed sown in rows about two feet apart, seeds about two to the inch and covered from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Now comes the important part. When the plants are about two inches tall thin them to two inches apart, then a little later thin to 4 inches. Keep this up so that when the plants are mature they will be a foot apart. At no time should the plants touch each other.

In growing head lettuce it is important that the heads develop as much as possible during cool weather. For this reason the seed is usually sown in hot beds and the plants set in the field when weather permits.

One ounce will sow a row 80 feet long; 4 pounds to the acre.

Early and Forcing Varieties

BIG BOSTON. This variety resembles the well known Boston Market but produces heads almost double the size and matures a week later. Endures hot weather exceedingly well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

MAY KING. The best Butterhead lettuce for forcing as well as early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy and therefore can be planted very early in the Spring. It makes a quick growth, forming when mature, attractive heads, measuring 10 to 20 inches across. The outside leaves are tightly folded, making the plant practically all head. It has a rich buttery flavor which is delicious. We recommend it particularly to market gardeners, as the tightly folded heads carry well and will out-sell any other. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

GRAND RAPIDS. For greenhouse forcing this variety has few equals. It is of quick growth, little liable to rot, and can stand some days after being cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large yellowish-green leaves which are slightly crimped, blistered and rather thin. Is a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

Bill Smith says that our Grand Rapids is the best for Fall planting.

Loose-Head or Cutting Varieties

These are of easiest culture and will supply your table with an abundant supply of fine lettuce, but don't forget to thin them out.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Very easily grown and one of the most reliable varieties. Does well both outdoors and in greenhouse, and forms beautiful, large, loose heads and is very slow to go to seed. Splendid for home garden and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA. A favorite for many years. Of dwarf, compact growth with crisp golden leaves with fine curved edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.



Black Seeded Simpson.

LETTUCE SEED

EARLY PRIZEHEAD. A very popular variety for home gardens. The leaves are much blistered, crumpled, beautiful light green color, tinged with brown. Especially valuable for late spring and summer planting. The leaves are sweet and tender, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

EARLY CURLED or WHITE SEEDED SIMPSON. A fine variety producing medium sized plants with light green leaves of good flavor and fine quality. Very popular for home gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

NEW YORK or WONDERFUL. This is now the most popular of main crop head lettuces. The heads are very large, wonderfully solid, crisp, tender, and free from bitterness. The heads frequently weigh two pounds. They are very solid and of an attractive light green color. It is a sure heading variety and stands a long time in the field. If you want fine head lettuce, either for market or home use, try New York. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.



Hanson Lettuce.

MIGNONETTE LETTUCE. A beautiful little lettuce which makes small, solid heads the outer leaves of which are tinged with brown. One of the very best for early spring use as it is very hardy, early, heads quickly and surely. As it is slow to seed it is also used as a summer variety but is really better for spring planting. The heads blanch wonderfully well and the flavor of this little lettuce is delicious. The heads being small and compact they can be set quite closely in the garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. Heads large, round and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are glossy green, marked with small brown spots; the inner leaves are of a rich color. Medium early, and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality is very good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

PARIS WHITE COS. The Cos or Celery Lettuce is different from other varieties in that it has narrow spoon-shaped leaves. These fold into heads and blanch better when the outer leaves are drawn up and tied. The Paris White Cos forms large light green plants, well folded and quite solid. The inner leaves are well-blanching and of a fine, crisp flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

Pawhuska, Oklahoma, March 4, 1919.

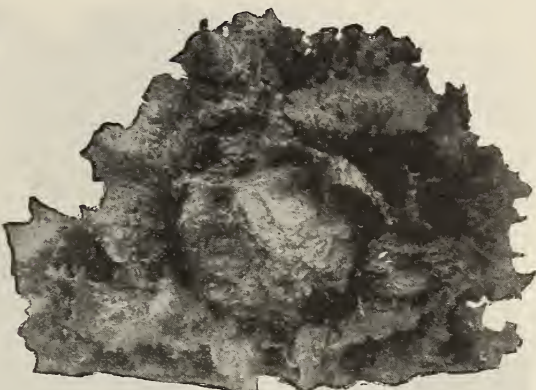
Gentlemen:—Enclosed find 70c for 1 oz. Kansas Standard Tomato Seed and 1 oz. Earliana Tomato Seed. Send at once as we can't do without Kansas Standard. We have grown them for years and find them the best all-around tomato we raised.

We raised enough for home use, canning and ketchup last year when we did not have a rain from May 18th to September 1st. They came through fine and after fall rains set in had a world of green tomatoes for chow-chow.

Had several bushels (in cone) till Christmas ripening all along while all the other kind of tomatoes burned up.

Respectfully,

B. F. HOOPER.



Barteldes Denver Market Lettuce.

"Bill Smith grew some wonderful heads of New York or Wonderful last spring."

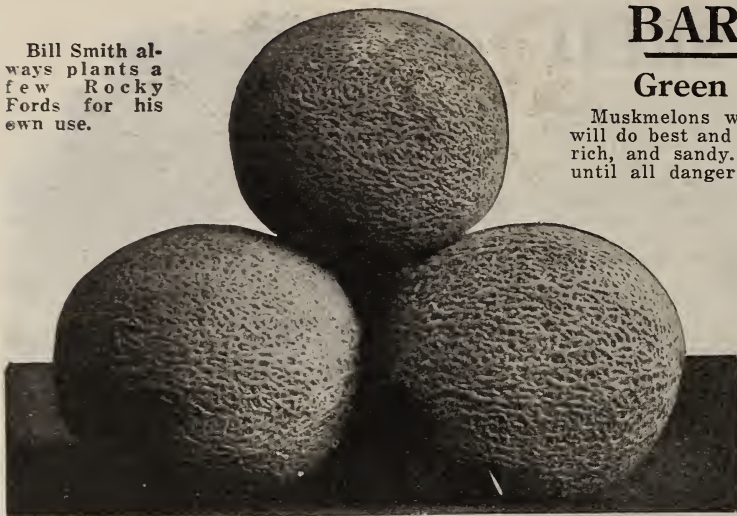
BARTELDES' DENVER MARKET. It is an early variety of head lettuce either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good light green color and is very slow to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered, very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of head lettuce now grown. Buy from us and get the true stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

HANSON. The heads are of a very large size, deliciously sweet, tender, and crisp, even to the outer leaves; heads weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds and measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Color green outside and white within; free from any bitter, unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superior for family use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.



Paris White Cos Lettuce.

Bill Smith al-
ways plants a
few Rocky
Fords for his
own use.



Rocky Ford Muskmelons.

ROCKY FORD. This variety was developed at Rocky Ford, Colorado, and has been for years the most popular melon on the market. It is oval in shape, averaging from 4½ to 5 inches in length and is of the Netted Gem type.

The flesh is green tinged with pink, is so fine and smooth grained that it just melts in your mouth. The flavor is truly delicious. If you have room for muskmelons be sure you plant some Rocky Fords. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

NETTED NUTMEG. We consider this the very best variety in cultivation. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive, fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of the highest flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.



Netted Gem.

BARTELDES FINE

Green Fleshed Varieties

Muskmelons will grow on any garden soil but will do best and mature early on soil that is light, rich, and sandy. The seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Plant in hills about 6 feet apart each way, putting 8 to 10 seeds to the hill, and covering about ¾ inch deep. When the plants begin to run, thin out to the three best plants and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. If the plants are slow to set fruit pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. One ounce will plant about sixty hills and three pounds will plant one acre.

Use Aphicide No. 10 for aphids on melons. Easy to apply, not expensive and very effective. 45c per pound, postpaid.



If you want the
very best in Melons,
plant Pollock 10-25.
See under Novelties.

Netted Nutmeg Muskmelons.

MONTREAL MARKET. This variety is nearly round, flattened at the ends, and very regularly ribbed; skin green, deeply netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting, and of a delicious flavor. They are very regular in shape and uniformly grow to a very large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

NETTED GEM. Practically the same as the "Rocky Ford." It has become one of the most popular of small, or basket melons. The description of the Rocky Ford is also to be applied to this variety. We offer an exceptionally fine stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

Banana Muskmelon

A Long Yellow Fleshed Melon. A very interesting and at the same time a splendid melon. The melon is from 20 to 23 inches long and almost solid. The meat is of a rich salmon color, and has a flavor which is truly delicious. Don't pick the melons until they are thoroughly ripe as they are then at their best. Plant some Banana Melons for home use and county fair exhibits. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

If you want some early melons start the seeds in the house. Plant four or five seeds in a box five or six inches square and keep in the house until plants are of good size and weather is warm enough to permit outdoor planting. It is especially desirable to handle Honey Melons in this way as the Honey Dew requires a long season.

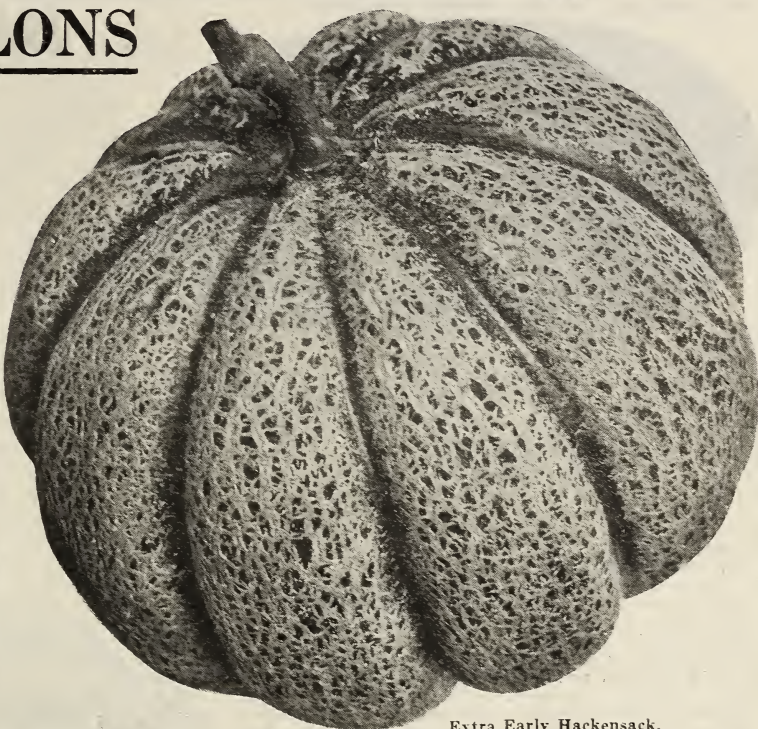
MUSKMELONS

THE HACKENSACK or TURK'S CAP. The most popular variety of musk melon grown for market by gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It attains a large size, is round in shape, flattened at the ends; it is of most delicate flavor and wonderfully productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. By careful selection and improvement carried on for some years this strain has been developed so that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

OSAGE or MILLER'S CREAM. The great popularity which this melon has attained is due mainly to its luscious spicy flavor and its perfect shipping qualities. The skin is very thin, and of a dark green color and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, and delicious to the rind. It is also very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20.



Extra Early Hackensack.

Burrell's Gem

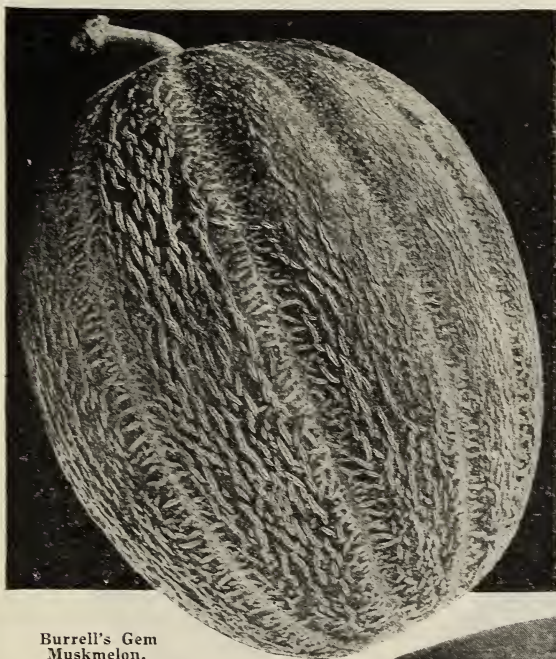
This melon was introduced after the Rockyford, but now rivals it in popularity. The Burrell's Gem has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness. The flavor can hardly be surpassed. The flesh is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, the rind is heavily netted, slightly ribbed and very thin.

The melons are of a nice size, being about 6 inches in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They stand shipping well and the Burrell's Gem is now in demand in all big markets.

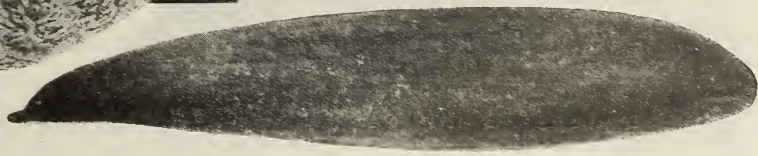
If you like delicious melons plant some Burrell's Gem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

EMERALD GEM. This is a variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin is, while ribbed, perfectly smooth and of deep emerald green color, and ripens to the green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

PEACH or GARDEN LEMON. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval-shaped and of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russeted. When it first ripens it is quite hard and has very little flavor, but they soon become mellow, not sweet, and have a rich flavor, but for sweet pickles, pies, or preserves, they are superb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40.



Burrell's Gem
Muskmelon.



Banana Muskmelon.

SPECIAL PRICES OF MELON AND ALL GARDEN SEEDS IN THE BACK OF THIS BOOK.

SEE IRISH GRAY MELON UNDER NOVELTIES.



Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.

TOM WATSON. In the last few years this melon has become immensely popular. The average size fruit of this variety reaches the size of 24 to 28 inches long and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It has a dark mottled green rind, thin, but tough enough to stand shipping long distances. For the home or for the market garden or for shipping it is a money-maker for the growers. The seed we offer is of the very best strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

HALBERT HONEY. Originally grown in Texas, it comes to us from the East, where owing to its superb qualities, it has won a reputation in an incredibly short time. The melons are oblong in form, symmetrically rounded at both ends. The skin is smooth, of dark green color, thin, and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. They are, however, the best melons for home use and nearby markets. The flesh is of a beautiful crimson color, of luscious flavor and entirely free from strings. Try Halbert Honey this year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

ALABAMA SWEET. A long melon with dark skin and red flesh. One of the first to come into market, is good grower and will bear longer than any other varieties. It has light seeds, is of good size though not ungainly, and is a first-class shipper. Raised extensively in Texas, where it brings extra prices. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.



Tom Watson Watermelons.

BARTELDES

As there is always a ready market for Watermelons it will pay every gardener and farmer to give some acreage to these. They take up too much room for the very small garden but every farm has room for a melon patch. Sandy soil grows fine melons and if you have no other place you can raise them very nicely in your corn field.

We grow watermelons for seed very extensively as they do wonderfully well in Kansas. We can therefore supply the very best seed at lowest market prices.

Culture. The same as for Muskmelon, except that they should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart. One ounce for thirty hills and 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

CUBAN QUEEN. A large and solid variety; rind very thin and strong; ripens very close to the rind; skin striped with light and dark green. Vines strong, healthy, and of vigorous growth; very heavy cropper, flesh bright red, tender, melting, luscious, crisp, and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper, stands shipping well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

DIXIE. This new and desirable variety of southern origin is a cross between Kolb's Gem and the Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and the long keeping qualities of the former, combined with the great productiveness, high flavor and freedom from stringiness of the latter. Color of the skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade, making it very attractive; rind thin, but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens close to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

KLECKLEY SWEETS. This melon is dark green, the flesh is scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large, solid heart, which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary, and of such texture that it leaves no string of pulp whatever in eating. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GYPSY or GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE. The melon is long, smooth, distinctly striped with light, mottled and wavy dark green stripes. Flesh bright scarlet, and very sugary. Notwithstanding its thin rind it will stand shipping well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

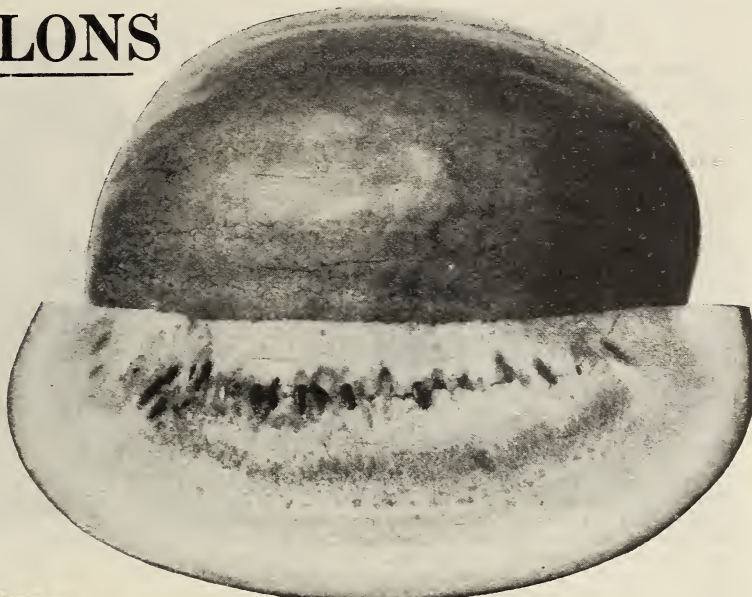


WATERMELONS

SWEETHEART. Fruit is large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Rind thin but very firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid, very tender, melting and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. Ob-long in shape, growing to a very large size, rind dark with light green stripes, flesh light crimson, crisp, and deliciously sweet. One of our best sellers. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

ICING or ICE RIND. Solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unequaled in good qualities but not a good shipper. There are two types, light skinned and dark skinned. In ordering please state which you prefer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.



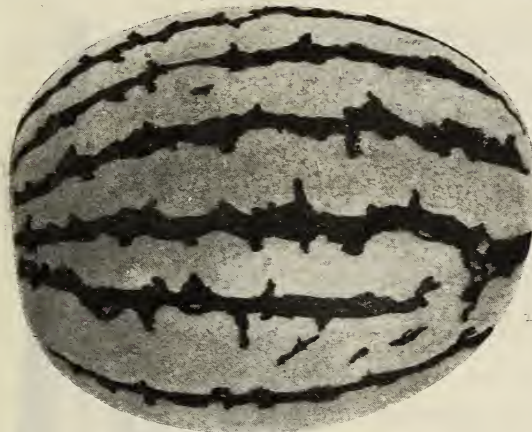
Sweetheart Watermelon.

ICE CREAM. One of the best Watermelons, solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

CITRON. For preserving. Rind striped and marbled with light green, flesh white and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A very early variety, medium and uniform size. The skin is smooth, with narrow white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red, or pink, very sweet and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

"KING AND QUEEN" WINTER WATERMELON. Average weight, 25 pounds. Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center, seeds black. The most luscious, handsome and valuable winter melon in the world. It is very hardy, a good drought-resister, and does well in any soil which grows melons; never sets an imperfect specimen on its vines, and ripens every melon in less than 120 days. It is a prize-taker everywhere. These melons have been shipped to market as late as December. Ripens on the vines the third week in August and does not change its condition for ninety days if not bruised. The shell is very hard and the melon ripens to within one-eighth of an inch of it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

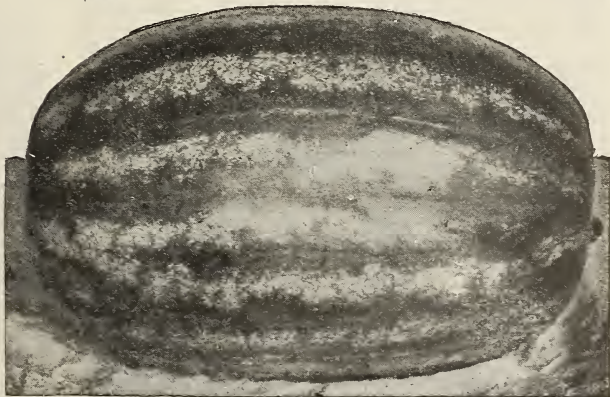


Cole's Early Watermelon.

COLE'S EARLY. The melons are oval in form, small in size and handsomely striped with light and dark green. The fruits are of good quality and it is a very desirable variety for localities where the season is short. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

KOLB'S GEM. Fruit of the largest size, round and slightly oval marked with irregular mottle stripes of dark and very light green. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an inch of the rind; always solid, very firm, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. An excellent keeper and very good for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

KANSAS STOCK or COLORADO PRESERVING MELON. A boon to the dry land farmer. This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons well and seem adapted to most climates. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.



Kolb's Gem Watermelon.

Mushrooms

Mushrooms can be grown wherever there is a cellar or a closed shed, in which an even temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees can be maintained and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse manure for making the beds can be obtained. You can have these delicious fungi, considered one of the finest delicacies, by getting good spawn from us and by following the directions given in our circular, "How to Grow Mushrooms," sent free.

Pure Culture Spawn.

1 brick	\$0.35
2 bricks .....	.65
4 bricks	1.20

The above prices are postpaid.

Mustard

Sow in rows about a foot apart and thin to 6 inches apart in the row.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard and the flavor is sweet and pungent. Highly esteemed for salads, particularly in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

OSTRICH PLUME. The leaves are long, ruffled and curled like an ostrich plume, and for this reason the plant is very ornamental. It is especially good as a salad and is equal to spinach for greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CHINESE. This is a very hardy variety. The leaves are large, thick, and somewhat crimped at the edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

BLACK or BROWN. The common, small seeded variety. More pungent than the White. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

WHITE ENGLISH. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young. The seeds of a light yellow color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Okra or Gumbo

One ounce will plant 100 hills.

Culture. Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, and, when the plants are three inches high thin out from 10 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They also can be started in a hotbed and transplanted afterwards. The young green seed pods of this plant are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. The young pods can also be dried for winter use.

EARLY DWARF PROLIFIC. Short podded and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

TALL. Grows to a height of five feet. Pods usually eight-ridged and about 6 inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

WHITE VELVET. It is very distinct in appearance and unlike other varieties the pod is not ridged but is perfectly smooth and round. They are of attractive appearance and superior flavor and tenderness. The plants are comparatively dwarf, and of compact, branching growth; the pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.



Mustard.



Mushrooms.

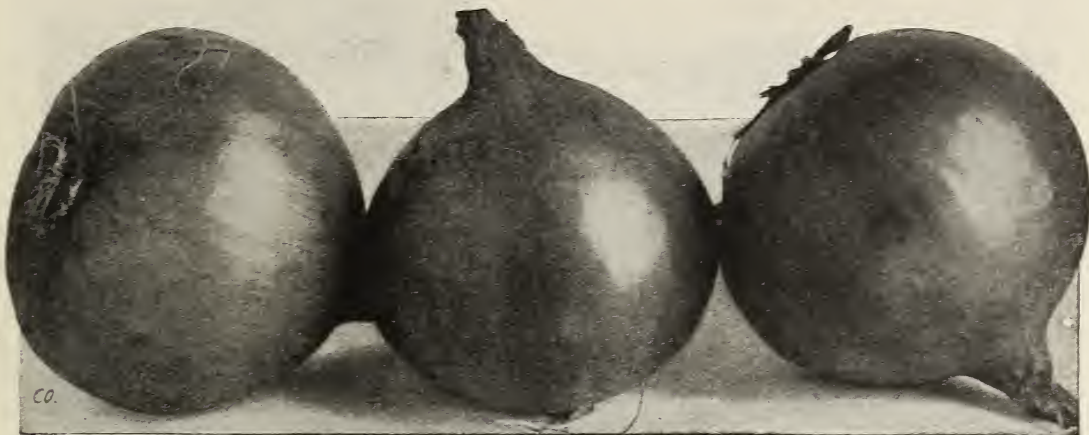


Okra.

IF YOU BUY GARDEN SEEDS IN QUANTITIES.

Do not overlook the special price list in the front of the book. Perhaps you can combine your order with your neighbors and get the benefit of these reduced prices.

BARTELDES ONIONS



Barteldes Danvers Yellow Globe Onions.

Onions can be used in so many different ways and are of such great value for food that every garden should be made to produce a good supply of them. They can be used in all stages of development from the seedling to the dry, mature bulb.

They are grown from seeds, from small plants started in the hotbed, from small bulbs or sets grown for this purpose, from the divided bulbs of the multipliers, and also from the top sets.

Onion Sets are commonly planted to get spring or bunch onions early in the season. These sets are pushed into the ground about two inches apart in the row and slightly covered and cultivated. The growing of these spring onions is extremely simple and every order for seeds should include a pound or two of sets.

Onions from seed yield heavily in rich soil but the seed bed must be carefully prepared and the crop must be given proper attention. Sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in drills one foot apart and cover firmly; eight to twelve seeds are drilled to the foot of row and then later thinned out so that the plants are three to four inches apart. The young onions pulled out in thinning are delicious when eaten raw with salt.

In addition to a rich and finely prepared seed bed a most important thing is to keep ahead of the weeds. The plants when young are about as large as blades of grass and weeds quickly get ahead of them. Use a wheel hoe and do hand work, but keep the onion patch absolutely clean. Light applications of Nitrate of Soda will help the crop develop more rapidly.

One ounce for
100 feet of drill
and 4 to 5 pounds
to the acre.

When the tops die down pull the bulbs and lay them in rows, turning them every day or two until dry and then spread them on some floor or store in onion crates until thoroughly dry.

American Yellow Varieties

PRIZETAKER. This handsome variety is a splendid type of the celebrated Spanish fancy onions, which are annually imported into the United States from Spain and sold by confectioners and fruiterers in our large cities at from 25 to 50 cents each, and even higher. The onions grown here quite rival the imported ones in great beauty and enormous size. The outside skin is of a greenish yellow color, while the flesh is white, sweet, and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

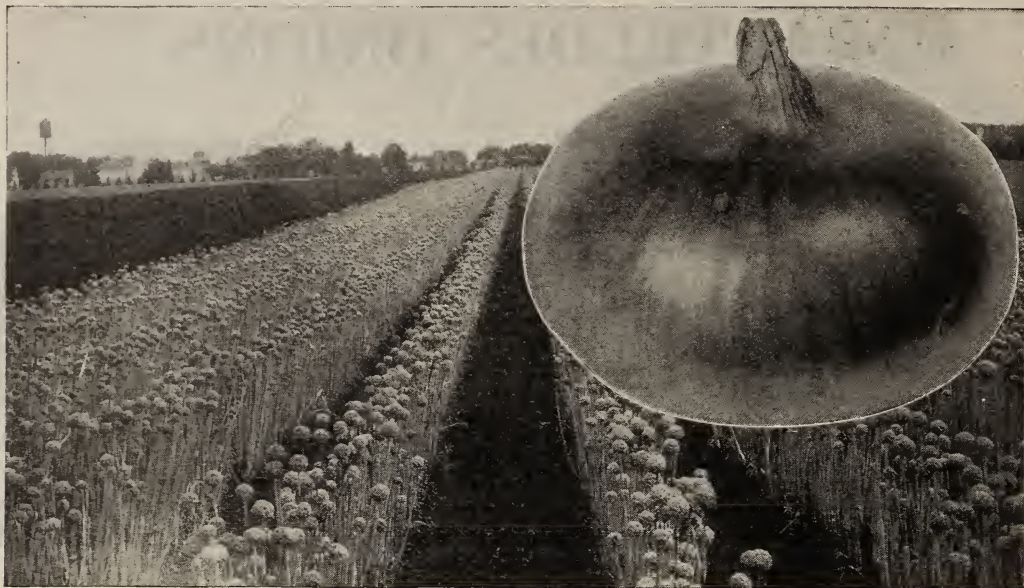
YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white and of a mild flavor, skin brownish yellow. It is very productive and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

FLAT YELLOW DANVERS. Same as Globe Danvers, except in shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. This fine onion is extra large and sure to make a good crop. This onion is of special merit because of its excellent keeping qualities, bulbs remain in excellent condition until almost a year after they are harvested. The advantage of this is easily seen, especially by the southern growers. In shape and form they resemble somewhat the round Yellow Danvers, but the former are heavier in every case. The skin is quite thin and bright reddish brown, while the flesh is solid, crisp, and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Prizetaker Onion.



Red Wethersfield Onions.

PLANT MORE ONIONS

Onions yield heavily and can be very easily stored for winter use. A few bushels of onions will be quite a help in reducing the food bill, and onions are very healthful.

American Red Varieties

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The old standard sort; best for main crop. Large, deep red, thick, nearly round, fine grained, of pleasant flavor and a good yielder. It ripens in September and keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. A large globe-shaped onion, with small neck and rich red color, a splendid keeper and of extra fine quality. It matures a few days later than the Red Wethersfield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.20.

American White Varieties

WHITE SILVERSKIN or PORTUGAL. A mild, pleasant flavored variety, admirable for family use; not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Yield abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

NEW HARDY WINTER ONION. This variety can be sown in the fall, and will live over winter in the open ground, unprotected and will continue growing in the spring, when it will make handsome bunch onions from two to three weeks earlier than any onion sets. When fully grown the onions somewhat resemble the White Bermuda in shape, only growing much larger. The keeping quality of this variety is very remarkable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Italian Varieties

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. It is fully two or three weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety under cultivation. The onions are of a pure paper-white color, very mild and delicate in flavor; from one inch to one and one-half inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. We have imported seed of this truly mammoth variety. The onions are of attractive shape with silvery white skin and flesh of a most agreeable flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

EARLY WHITE QUEEN. Succeed well everywhere. The bulbs are small, flat, beautifully white and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of their growth. It will produce ripe onions in 100 to 110 days from date of sowing. Both the White Queen and the Extra Early Barletta are highly recommended for pickling purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

GIGANTIC GIBRALTAR ONION. This comparatively new and little known variety is particularly adapted for growing in warm climates. In appearance it is very similar to the well-known "Prizetaker" Onion; will grow larger under favorable conditions. The bulbs have a light straw colored skin, while the flesh is white and very mild. The ripe onions are excellent keepers and surpass, in this respect, most of the other varieties, if properly handled. Experiments have shown that of onions harvested in August, fully 95 per cent were in fine marketable condition in January, free from split and rotting. These onions are excellent for marketing purposes as well as home use. The growing crop withstands dry weather to a remarkable degree. Most highly recommended. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75.

GIANT ITALIAN TRIPOLI. A large, beautiful pure white onion of mild, excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portugal, but to attain their full size the plant should be started very early in a hotbed and set out in rich soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

ONIONS

BERMUDA ONION SEED IMPORTED FROM TENERIFFE. In growing onions the quality of the seed is of greatest importance. Our seed is grown by the best growers in Teneriffe and is the best to be had.

WHITE BERMUDA. This valuable onion is especially adapted to the Southern States and is the most profitable of all varieties of onions for the grower. Ease of cultivation, large size and mildness of flavor make it the most valuable of this type. The White Bermuda is a selection from the original Red Bermuda, and preferred to all others by growers in the South. We offer seeds obtained direct from the Isle of Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, the home of the Bermuda onion. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX (Teneriffe Grown). This is a large, pure white, flat onion. In the South, especially Texas, during the last few years, it has become so popular that there has not been enough seed to meet the demand. It grows to good size early and is the mildest and sweetest of all onions. It is the finest slicing onion for the home garden. True seed very scarce. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



Crystal White Wax Onion.

YELLOW OR WHITE BERMUDA AND CRYSTAL WHITE WAX ONION PLANTS

We can now supply genuine hardy Bermuda and Crystal White Wax Onion Plants. The plants produce fine onions, they stand heavy frosts, are very easily handled and growers find them very satisfactory.

Set out these plants and you can have fine green onions for bunching or mature onions from ten days to two weeks earlier than when grown from sets and much earlier than when grown from seed.

The plants start growing as soon as they are set out and will stand heavy frosts and light freezes without injury.

Prices for either Yellow or White Bermuda and Crystal White Wax, postpaid: 100 for 35c; 200 for 60c; 300 for 80c; 400 for \$1.00; 500 for \$1.25; 1000 for \$2.00. We do not pack less than 100 to the bundle. If you order 200 or more, you can take some of each variety, but the order must be for even hundreds.

Large quantities to be sent by express from Linden, Texas with express charges paid by purchaser are priced as follows: 1000 to 4000 at \$1.50 per 1000, 5000 to 10,000 at \$1.40 per 1000; 11,000 to 20,000 at \$1.25 per 1000.

ONION SETS

For prices per bushel please see our Pink List. Prices are subject to market fluctuations. We are always pleased to make special quotations on large lots. Thirty-two pounds constitute a bushel, except the Top or Bottom Sets, which are twenty-eight pounds to the bushel. A pound of Onion Sets is equal to about a quart. When wanted by mail add 5 cents for one pound and regular parcel post rates for larger quantities.

RED BOTTOM. Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the large Red Wethersfield variety, and thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch through. They are used precisely as top onions and set them in the spring instead of sowing seed. Lb., 15c.

YELLOW BOTTOM. Identical with the preceding except in color. They are used in the same manner and are produced from the seeds of the Yellow Danvers variety. Lb., 15c.

WHITE BOTTOM. The seed of the White Silver Skin or White Portugal variety is used to produce white sets. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow but produce beautiful white onions early in the season. Lb., 15c.

POTATO ONION. Produces a quantity of young bulbs on parent root, which should be planted early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart in the row, and covered one inch deep. They should be earthed up like potatoes as they continue to grow. Lb., 20c.

RED TOP or BUTTON. Produce no seed but instead a small number of bulbs or onions about the size of acorns on top of the stock. These little bulbs are used instead of seed, and will produce a large onion, maturing much earlier than from the seed. The large onion produces the top onion and the little top onion produces the large onion. Lb., 20c.

WHITE MULTIPLIER. These are of a pure silvery white color, enormously productive, frequently producing as many as 20 bulbs in a cluster from a single bulb plant. It is of excellent quality and size for bunching green, or can be ripened for use as pickling onions; for this later purpose can be grown much more economically than from the seed. Their most important quality is extreme earliness, being ready for market 3 to 4 weeks ahead of other onion sets. Lb., 20c.

SHALLOTS. Valuable for an early crop. They grow in clusters; very productive and of a mild and sweet flavor. Lb., 20c.

For Prices Per Bushel See Our
Pink List.

Leek

Culture. A hardy species of onion, sown in drills or broadcast. When 6 inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 or 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the rows. Used mostly in soups and stews. One ounce to 1,000 plants.

LARGE LONDON or SCOTCH FLAG. This leek, aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

Parsley

On account of its beautiful green color Parsley makes a very attractive and at the same time useful border for flower beds.

Culture. Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly, 3 or 4 weeks elapse sometimes before it makes its appearance, it should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep. One ounce to 150 feet of drill.

Every housewife wants a little Parsley for her table.

PLAIN LEAVED. This is the hardiest variety, foliage very dark green, with plain leaves, having a strong parsley flavor and much preferred in French cooking. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. The green leaves are finely cut and curled, and of dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



Moss Curled Parsley.

HAMBURG TURNIP-ROOTED. The root resembles a small parsnip and is the edible part of this sort; extensively used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Parsnips

Culture. They do the best in deep rich soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants 6 to 8 to the foot. As they are improved by frost, a part of the crop should be left in the ground for spring use. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, 5 pounds to an acre.

HOLLOW-CROWNED or SUGAR. The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of great productiveness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY. Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows with a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

DO YOUR CHILDREN LIKE BOOKS?

We are sure they do because pretty books are nearly always among the children's dearest possessions. On the inside front cover of this catalog we offer some of the prettiest and cutest little books we've ever seen. The children will be simply tickled to pieces with the pretty pictures and dainty verses. The book is free with a seed order. Don't forget to ask for it.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

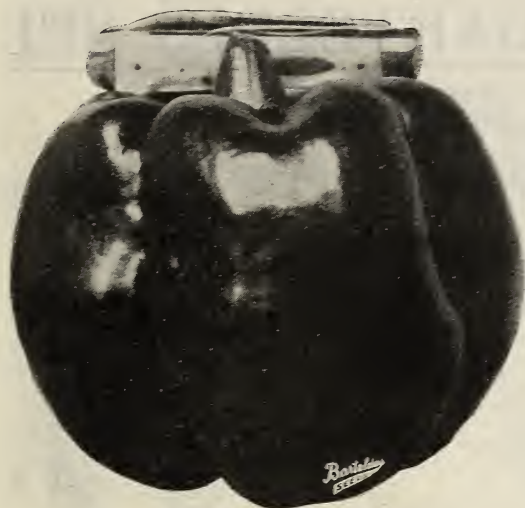
Barteldes Peppers

Peppers may be divided into two classes, the hot ones used for flavoring and the mild ones for stuffing. They thrive best in a warm deep, fairly moist, fertile, sandy loam, although often grown commercially on moderately heavy soils. The drainage must be good and a southern exposure is preferable.

Peppers should be started in hotbeds, in February or March, and not planted outside until the soil is warm and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. Hoe often and keep the weeds down.

BARTELDES' RUBY GIANT PEPPER. One of the finest Peppers we have ever grown and we can recommend it highly. The Ruby Giant is a cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant, having the good qualities of both. The peppers are of very large size and so sweet and mild that they can be eaten raw. The flesh is very thick. When ripe the pepper is of a bright red color.

Ruby Giant matures early, the plant is vigorous and upright, slightly taller than the Chinese Giant and even more productive. The fruit being large and sweet is splendid for stuffing.



Ruby Giant Pepper.

The Ruby Giant is such a fine pepper for both the home gardener and the Market Gardener that we do not hesitate to recommend it highly. Try it. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 55c.

SWEET SPANISH. An excellent rather late variety. Very mild, thin-skinned and fruit rather long. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

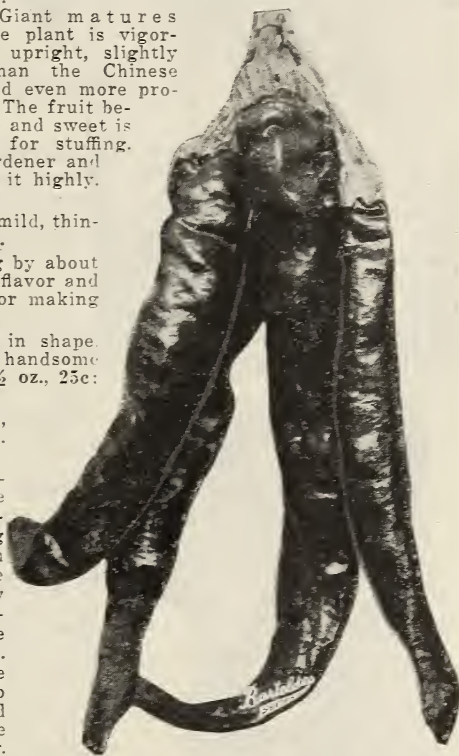
RUBY KING. Fruit of a bright red color, 6 to 7 inches long by about 4 inches through. They are remarkably pleasant and mild in flavor and can be eaten sliced with vinegar, like tomatoes. The best for making mangoes. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

GOLDEN DAWN. It resembles the popular Bell Pepper in shape. It is of a most beautiful golden-yellow color, and of a very handsome appearance, both in growth and upon the table. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

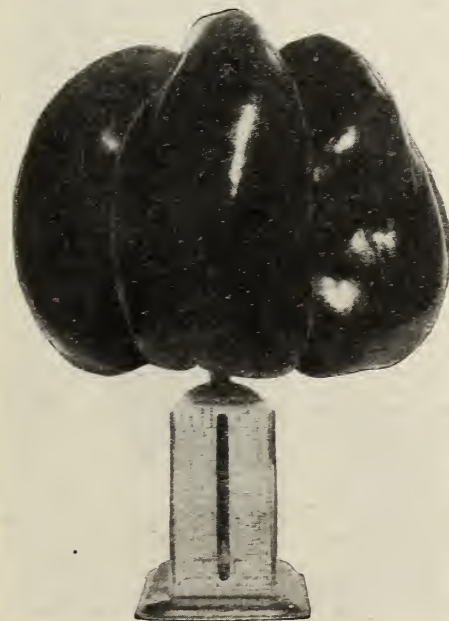
LONG RED CAYENNE. This fruit is a brilliant coral red, conical, and from 2 to 3 inches long and from ¾ to 1 inch thick. Very pungent. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

CELESTIAL. This pepper has two uses, being both ornamental and edible. The profusely bearing plants produce

fruits of constantly changing color. When young they are a creamy yellow and as they mature they become a vivid scarlet. The bushes are an ornament to any garden and the peppers are fine for pickling. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.



Long Red Cayenne Peppers.



Chinese Giant Pepper.

CHINESE GIANT. One of the very best and largest margo peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautifully rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor, all lead us to recommend it very highly. Its strong bushy plants are heavily loaded with large fruits, which are produced throughout the season. A very unusual variety worthy of the highest recommendation. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 55c.

SMALL RED CHILLI. Fruit about 2 inches long and 2-5 of an inch in diameter; red and very hot. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

LARGE RED CHILLI. This pepper is slightly larger than the preceding, being 3 inches long and 1 inch thick. The fruit is bright red, very hot, and fiery, and ripens early. It is used for making the famous Mexican chilli. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE. Somewhat the shape of the Ruby King but shorter and more pointed. This variety is sometimes used for stuffing, but it is really one of the hot or pungent peppers. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c.

PRICES OF PEAS (Except Packets)
DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE

BARTELDES SEL



Bareldes First and
Best Peas.

Postage on Peas is extra at regular parcel post rates.

Culture. Peas can be grown in every garden, but for the earliest varieties a light, warm, moderate rich soil is most suitable. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted till it is warmer, or they will rot. Sow in single or double rows from 1½ to 3 feet apart, dropping a pea every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches deep. For a succession sow every ten days up to July. Sow one quart to 50 feet drilled; 1½ to 2 bushels to an acre.

Gradus, Telephone, and Champion of England are the best of the standard later crop varieties, and planted in this order furnish a good succession, one following the other in maturing. They need brush or chicken wire support.

Early Smooth Varieties

ALASKA. A variety of remarkable earliness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. The color of the dried pea is green. It ripens evenly; one picking will nearly clean off the crop. Advise market gardeners to give this variety a trial. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

FIRST AND BEST. This is a reliable early cropper of the hardy smooth seed variety. Not as early as Alaska. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

Early Wrinkled Varieties

GRADUS or PROSPERITY. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is also nearly as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. It is hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground is fit to work in the spring, along with smooth peas. The vine grows to a height of about 30 inches. The pods are of a light green color and measure 4 inches or more in length, being as large as Telephone and equally as well-filled with luscious peas—8 to 10 in a pod. The peas are of first-class table quality and retain their color and attractive appearance after cooking. It is a grand pea in all respects. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

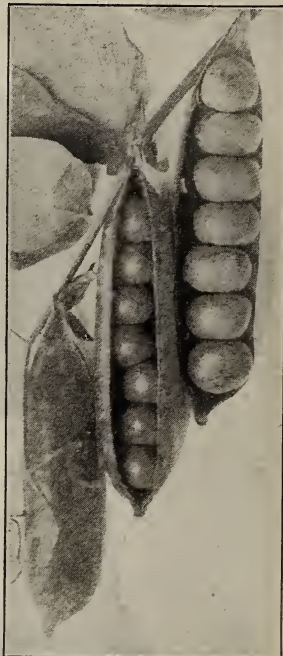
LAXTONIAN. A new, early pea of fine size and exceptional quality. The vines are dwarf, growing from 15 to 20 inches, but the pods are from 4 to 4½ inches long, of bluish green color, and pointed at the end. Each pod contains from seven to ten peas of very large size and delicious flavor. The vines are vigorous, of fine dark green color, and need no support. Try a row or two of these fine new peas and we know that you will be delighted with them. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

PREMIUM GEM. An improvement on the Little Gem, being larger and more productive. Early in maturing, very luscious in flavor and highly recommended. Try it. Pkt., 5c; ½ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.



Bareldes
SEEDS

Gradus.
Peas.



Laxtonian Peas.

ECT PEAS

PRICES OF PEAS (Except Packets) DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE.

EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES—Continued.

Barteldes Little Marvel

An extra early dwarf variety of excellent qualities. Fine for both home gardener and market garden. Grow to a height of about 15 inches and produces an abundance of good-sized pods. The pods are well filled with deep green peas of delicious flavor. The pods average a little longer than those of Premium Gem, are more attractive in shape and color, and the peas are of superior quality. We advise a trial of this variety. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Robust and vigorous in growth, very prolific, producing a profusion of long handsome pods, closely packed with large peas of fine flavor. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific with large pods with more peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. Seeds green, wrinkled, square at the ends like American Wonder. Height, 12 inches. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

AMERICAN WONDER. The vine grows 8 to 10 inches high and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturing it is among the earliest, ripening in about 50 days from germination. It is among the first of the early green wrinkled sorts. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

Main Crop Varieties

TELEPHONE. This variety is one of the finest branching, tall, wrinkled marrows yet introduced. It bears splendid peas of the

finest quality and excellent, sugary flavor; vine very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per plant; the pods are of a large size and closely packed with from 8 to 10 large delicious peas. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.



Premium Gem Peas.

DWARF TELEPHONE. This variety is the result of a cross between Stratagem and Telephone. The season is medium-ripens about a week earlier than Stratagem. Pods 4 inches long, broad, straight, rounded at the point, pale green in color and well filled. Pods often contain ten peas. Seed pale green, much wrinkled and shrivelled. Straw about 20 inches long. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

BLISS EVERBEARING. The vines attain a height of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet; foliage large; the pods will average 3 to 4 inches in length, each pod producing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas. These peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. A most popular and extremely productive second early pea, which has been valued for many years as the standard variety for summer use. Vines are of strong growth and very productive of large, well-filled pods. The flavor of the peas is delicious. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. Seeds green, wrinkled, middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows vigorously and showing vine of branching habit; heavily laden with immense pods containing 10 to 12 peas of large size; height 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

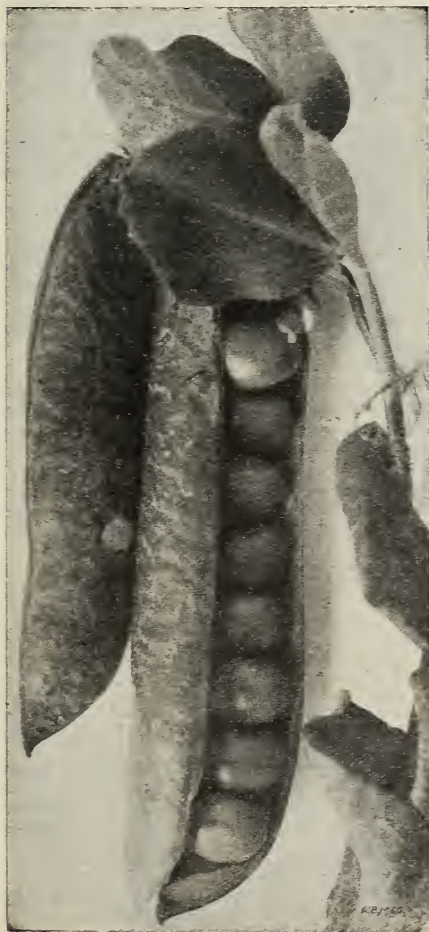
Marrowfats and Sugar Peas

WHITE MARROWFAT. Very similar to the Blackeye Marrowfat, except that it does not have black eyes. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

GRAY SUGAR. (Edible pods.) A splendid variety with edible pods. It grows medium high, and is remarkable for its prolific character. The pods are flat and crooked, and contain 5 to 6 peas. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

Peas picked in the morning are sweeter when cooked than those picked during the hotter hours. The latter often will be tough and lack flavor when an early picking from the same vines is entirely superior.

Note. If you are in need of peas in large quantities write us. We will make prices that will please you.



Telephone Peas.

SEED POTATOES



Early Ohio Potatoes.

We handle seed potatoes only and can furnish first class stock of either home grown or northern, Red River stock. We ship potatoes whenever the wheather seems favorable, but as these are perishable, we cannot assume any responsibility for freezing or other damage in transit.

We list on our Pink List those varieties which we can supply at the date given on the Pink List. We are always pleased to make special quotations on large quantities at any time.

Culture.—Potatoes can be grown in any soil provided it is well drained, but if grown on sandy, rich soil they will be of better quality than if planted on clay soil. The sets should be planted from 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows 3 feet apart and 16 to 18 inches in the rows. If planted 1½ feet by 3 feet there will be about 9,700 hills in one acre, and it will take between 600 and 700 pounds, according to the size of the sets to plant it. At 3 by 3 feet one-half the quantity is sufficient.

EARLY SIX WEEKS. Earliest potato in existence and most valuable for market gardeners. A great beauty. Perfect table potato and a wonderful yielder. Ready for market in six weeks, matures in 72 days, two weeks ahead of any other variety, and has yielded as high as 400 bushels to the acre.

TRIUMPH. Red River stock. This beautiful variety combines the wonderful productiveness of the Peerless with all the good qualities of the Early Rose. Tubers are medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its beauty, productiveness, and good qualities in general make it one of the best early market varieties, especially for the South, from whence it is shipped to northern markets, bringing highest prices on account of its appearance.

EARLY OHIO. Northern grown, Red River stock. Extra early, and one of the best, if not the best, for the western states. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other variety.

EARLY OHIO. Kaw Valley stock.

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2. The standard white market potato. It is very large, usually smooth, oblong, inclining to round, and rather flattened. Skin and flesh white, quality excellent; season intermediate. Tubers of great uniformity in size; almost every one marketable.

IRISH COBBLER. One of the most popular of the early varieties. Its excellent quality, together with its cream-white color, makes it fine for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, a good keeper and ripens uniformly.

BURBANK. A large, long, white potato of excellent quality. Fine for main crop and a splendid keeper. One of the first introductions of the famous Wizard.

SPRAY YOUR POTATOES

We know of no bug that does as much damage and still can be controlled as easily as the Potato Bug.

No large grower would think of raising potatoes without spraying. Every patch of potatoes should be sprayed as spraying greatly increases the yield.

You will find a complete line of Spray Pumps and Insecticides in another part of this catalog. Order these early so as to have them on hand when the bugs come.

INCREASE THE YIELD BY USING BUG DEATH

One very important advantage that Bug Death has over other insecticides is that it will not burn the foliage. It can be applied liberally, even when the plants are small and tender.

The first application should be made when the plants are quite small, to get ahead of the little blue beetle, which is one of the worst of the Potato pests.

A second and a third application should be made later. Bug Death does not injure the foliage, but it promotes healthy growth, and the yield is much larger than where the leaves have been burned with the insecticide.

Try Bug Death on at least a few rows of your potatoes, and note the increased yield.

One lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., 80c; 12½ lbs., \$1.45; 100 lbs., \$8.00; all f. o. b. Lawrence or Denver.

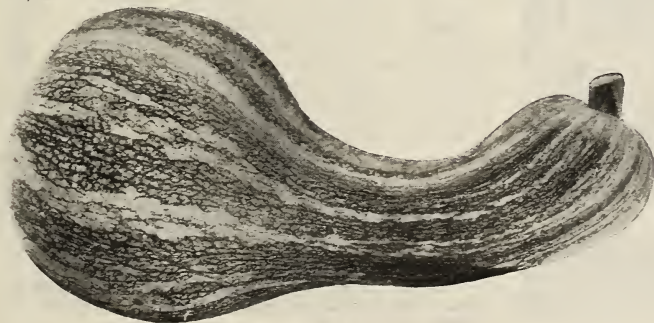


Connecticut Field Pumpkins.

KENTUCKY FIELD. A large variety, producing pumpkins in abundance. Has thick meat of fine quality. Very suitable for canner's use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

KING OF MAMMOTH or GENUINE MAMMOTH. The flesh and skin are of a bright golden yellow. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been grown to weigh over 200 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

CUSHAW or CROOKNECK. A French variety which is fine for pies. Has a hard white or striped shell and sweet, solid yellow flesh. A good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.



Cushaw Pumpkin.

Some Pumpkins

Culture. Pumpkins require the same general culture as melons and squashes. As the plants require much space and as they readily mix with cucumbers, melons, etc., they are not very suitable for the home garden. The common practice, and a good one, is to plant the seeds in the cornfield, either in hills or between the rows, after the last cultivation. One ounce of seed to thirty hills; 4 pounds to an acre.

SMALL SUGAR. Smaller than the field pumpkin, but finer grained, sweeter, and very prolific; first rate for the table or stock. The best variety for making pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.

MAMMOTH TOURS. A French variety which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. A good variety for making pies and other cooking purposes. It is medium size, of a creamy white color, and has an excellent flavor; good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

CONNECTICUT FIELD or BIG TOM. The well-known old Connecticut variety. Grows well among corn; varies in shape. Excellent for feeding dairy stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

JAPANESE PIE. The flesh is very thick, nearly solid; the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin; fine grained, dry, and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well, and are fine for home use. The seeds have peculiar marks resembling characters of the Chinese alphabet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

LARGE CHEESE. A popular variety in the South. Fruit flattened, the diameter being 2 or 3 times more than the length. Skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures; flesh tender and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



Small Sugar Pumpkin.

Olathe, Kansas, Sept. 6, 1915.
Barteldes Seed Co.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find check for 16.40 for same. Send me the enclosed list, a duplicate of former order. Send as soon as possible by freight.

I am about as old a customer as you have. I wholesaled your seeds from 1882 to 1887 at Neosho Falls, Kansas. Successor to Woodward and Finney at 17th & Topping, Kansas City, Missouri, and other places until I came to this town in 1910.

Yours truly,

JAMES J. DAVIS.

Mr. Raber, of Lawrence, had a Cushaw pumpkin almost 4 feet long and out of which Mrs. Raber put up $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of canned pumpkin.

BARTELDES SELECTED



Crimson Giant Globe Radish.

Early Round Varieties

CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE. This new radish is an entirely new type, and differs radically from all the varieties hitherto in cultivation, in so far that its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow. This giant radish develops roots 6 to 8 inches in circumference and over an ounce in weight, their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of mildest flavor. Notwithstanding the extraordinary size and weight of its bulbs, it is second to none as a forcing variety. It's equally well adapted to outside culture. The seeds should be sown very thinly to permit full development of the roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

ROSY GEM. One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. It is of perfectly globular shape, of rich color, being deep scarlet on top, blending to pure white at the bottom. The radishes are exceedingly tender and crisp and delicious. Desirable for growing under glass as well as in the open ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Early Scarlet Globe Radish.

Radishes are so easily grown that they are found in every garden but only few gardens produce the best quality. The real crisp, delicious radishes are obtained when they develop quickly and without any check in growing.

They do best in sandy loam of good fertility. If the soil is stiff add sand or ashes. The seed should be sown just as early in the spring as possible in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Radishes must be given sufficient room to enable them to develop to full size without any check. It is therefore, of great importance that they be thinned as often as necessary. The small round varieties should be from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart and the long ones 2 to 3 inches apart.

The most common fault in growing radishes is in letting them grow too close together. Thin them out.

Early in the spring plant Crimson Giant Globe, Rosy Gem, White Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip, Early Scarlet Globe, French Breakfast, and White Icicle.

During the early part of May plant Icicle, Charters, White Strassburg, and Long White Vienna. In the fall for winter use plant China Rose, White Chinese, Round Black Spanish, and Long Black Spanish.

BARTELDES SPARKLER. The best of the Round White Tipped Varieties. A very early and excellent variety both for forcing and sowing in the open ground. It is ready in about 20 days. The color is a vivid scarlet with white tip and very attractive. It is crisp and sweet and remains fit for use longer than most other globe-shaped varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Rosy Gem Radish.

SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE-TIPPED. A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of the same size and shape as the scarlet turnip variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

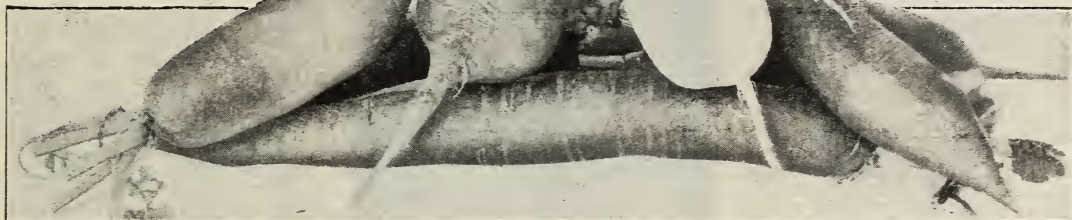
EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non-Plus-Ultra, but they are much larger when full size, and for this reason are very popular in some markets. Roots round or slightly oval-shaped; color rich, deep scarlet, flesh white and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DON'T BE AFRAID TO THIN OUT.

Luxurious tops do not necessarily mean good bottoms if the plants are too close together in the row. Most people try to grow too many plants in the row. The plants are therefore crowded and none of them develop properly.

Give all plants plenty of room. You will not get so many plants but you will get more satisfaction in better quality.

RADISH SEED



Olive Shaped Varieties

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A medium-sized radish with small top. Quick growth and very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Half Long Varieties

BARTELDES' GLASS RADISH. The radish comes from the same gardener in Denver who originated the Denver Market Lettuce, and is a fine acquisition. It is a long radish of light pink color, white-tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It was named "Glass Radish" on account of the fine transparency of the flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

Summer Varieties

All of the following varieties attain a larger size than do any of the earlier radishes. While not ready for the market quite so early they remain in fine condition longer without becoming pithy.



White Icicle Radish.



CHARTIERS or SHEPHERD.

Long Scarlet tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE STRASBURG. Will stand summer heat admirably. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

LONG WHITE VIENNA or LADY FINGER. A rapid grower of fine shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Long Varieties

WHITE ICICLE (Eiszapfen). An entirely distinct long slender, pure white variety. It is without doubt the earliest and finest long white Radish in existence. Ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. In the open ground the roots continue brittle, crisp, and mild, until they are fully as large as those of the Long Bright Scarlet. The Icicle is perhaps superior to the finest long red ones. Roots 4 inches in length and half an inch in diameter; they retain their crispness and fresh, mild flavor until fully 6 inches long and an inch in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DID YOU EVER EAT A RADISH SANDWICH

Peel a nice crisp radish and slice it crosswise. Put these slices on buttered bread, add a little salt and you have a delicious sandwich. The children are especially fond of these.

Speaking of the children reminds of the books which we are offering for the children this year. These little books are really works of art and wonderfully clever. Be sure you get a copy for your children. They are free. See inside of the front cover for full information.

RADISHES

Continued

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. Is undoubtedly the best standard variety for private garden and market use. It grows 6 to 7 inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp and of quick growth. Color, bright scarlet, small top, tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Winter Radishes

Radishes for winter storage should be sown in July or August.

A temporary pit for storing vegetables can be made very easily and economically by partially burying a wooden box in a well drained location. Cover the top with earth, leaving only the upper part of the front of the box exposed. The exposed part can be protected with boards or a door on hinges.

Potatoes, carrots, parsnips, turnips, beets, salsify and winter radishes can be stored in this pit. It will keep them in good condition and they can be taken out at any time.



White Chinese Radishes.

Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

Page 19.

Bermuda Onion Plants

Page 37.

Our Garden Guide gives further information about storing of vegetables.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. A large radish of black color and an excellent keeper. They are delicious when sliced, salted, and eaten on bread. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

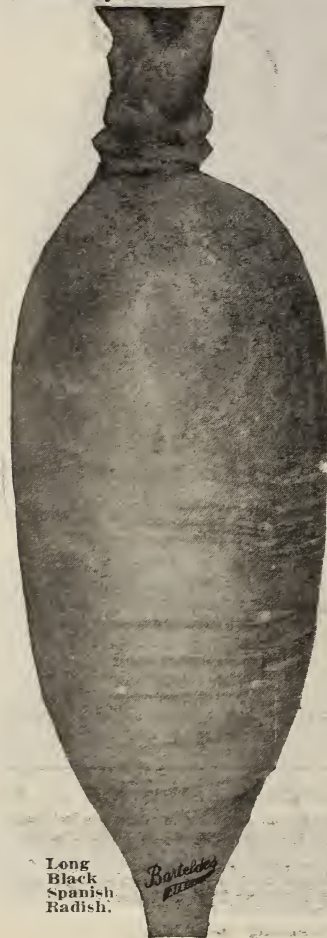
ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Similar to the above but round in shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

WHITE CHINESE or CELESTIAL. A beautiful, large white radish grown very extensively by the market gardeners for fall and winter trade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CHINA ROSE. A large red radish with a white tip. A good keeper and not quite as strong as the Spanish type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Round Black Spanish Radish.



Long Black Spanish Radish.

Leominster, Mass.

"The results from Bug Death Aphis last season applied dry to our garden crops were very pleasing, especially with tomatoes and cucumbers; the vines continuing green and healthy a long time and producing wonderful yields of finest quality. Used it upon Sweet Peas also with remarkable success. It appeared to make them grow and blossom more profusely. It is so safe to use and have around even where there are small children."

MRS. A. C. BOYDEN.

Success in Succession Cropping

Succession cropping is one of the secrets of a successful garden. There is often a tendency to plant, not too much of any one vegetable, but too much of the same vegetable maturing at the same time.

For instance, suppose there are fifty feet to be devoted to string beans. Planted all at once, a gardener will have the plants come into bearing all at the same time. They would bear from four to six quarts a day and if the family had to devour all these beans it would only be a short time until they couldn't look a bean in the eye.

The way to solve this problem would be to plant half the row one week and the rest of it the other. Or the row might even be divided in thirds and planted in three weeks.

The same scheme applies to beets, carrots, radishes, and other quick maturing vegetables. Grade them along, planting just enough to furnish a full meal with successive plantings throughout the season.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Culture. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring transplant in place; set the plants from 4 to 5 feet each way. One ounce produces from 400 to 500 plants.

Linnaeus. Early, large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Victoria. The most popular variety, later than the preceding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Australian Crimson Winter. Luther Burbank's introduction. Can be grown indoors in winter time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Rhubarb Roots

Linnaeus and Victoria. 2 for 25c; 5 for 60c; 12 for \$1.25, charges prepaid. If by freight or express, not prepaid, \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Culture. The Oyster Plant succeeds best in some light, well enriched soil which previous to sowing the seeds should be stirred to the depth of 18 inches. Sow early in the spring in drills 15 inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil 1 inch deep. One ounce for 60 feet of drill; 7 pounds to one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This splendid variety grows to fully double the size of the old sort; is of superior quality and delicate flavor. The Oyster Plant is one of the most delicious vegetables, and should be more generally cultivated for winter use when the supply of really good vegetables is limited.

No Market Gardener should fail to grow it. It is a paying proposition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75.

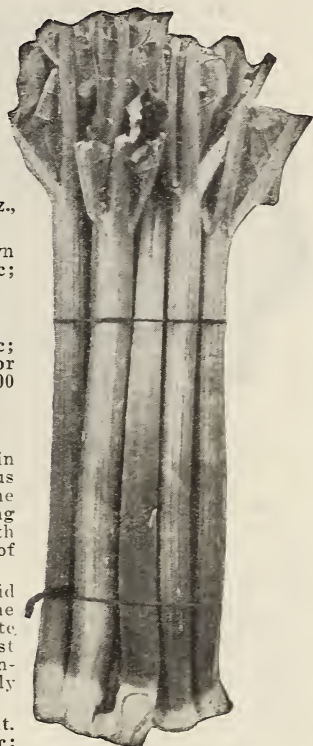
Spinach

Culture. Requiring but little culture it is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables. The main crop is sown in September, and if in exposed places it is sometimes covered with straw during the winter, which prevents it being cut by frost. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks, from March to August. Spinach is best developed, most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds to an acre.

American Curled Savoy Leaved. A most valuable variety. In appearance the leaf is wrinkled in the same way as that of the Savoy Cabbage, hence the name. Produces nearly twice the bulk of crop as the ordinary sort, is fully as hardy and in all other respects equal. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Round Summer. This variety is generally preferred for early spring growing, and is popular with market gardeners. Leaves thick and fleshy. Not quite as hardy as the prickly, but stands winter well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long Standing. An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; but it is especially desirable because of the fact that it is much later in going to seed than the average. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Rhubarb.



Salsify.

Large, Round, Thick Leaf Viroflay. A most valuable variety with very large thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is wanted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

New Zealand (Tetragonia expansa). This is not a Spinach of the ordinary kind, but a plant of branching growth. One single plant will grow to dimensions of six feet across, producing an abundance of thick, fleshy, juicy stems and leaves, which make an excellent Spinach. The flavor is fine and the fact that it does well throughout the hottest summer, makes it all the more desirable. Every market gardener should grow a crop where there is a market for Spinach. It is a money-maker. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.



Long Standing spinach.



Mammoth White Bush.

Bush or Summer Varieties

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK. A small crook-necked summer squash; skin bright yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Very early, productive, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOK NECK. One of the summer Squashes. It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, highly attractive, several days earlier. This combination of earliness and size makes it a most desirable variety for the market gardener as well as for private use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30.

EARLY WHITE BUSH. This is the well-known White Patty-pan Squash. The earliest to mature, very productive; light cream colored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. The fruit is a beautiful clear white wax instead of the yellowish-white so often seen in the old stock, and is much larger. Pkt., 10c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10.

Bill Smith says, "Barteldes' Mammoth Crook-neck can't be beat." He takes it to market and he eats it at home. He knows!



Gregory's Delicious.

Squashes

Squashes may be put into two separate groups; the dwarf or bush type and the vining type. The vining or winter squashes require a lot of room and can be grown only in the large garden or in the corn field like pumpkins. The bush or summer squashes can be grown in any moderate garden and these deserve much more general cultivation.

The summer or bush squashes should be planted in hills from four to five feet apart and the winter or vining kinds in hills from 6 to 10 feet apart. Squashes are heavy feeders and it is therefore beneficial to put two or three fork-fuls of manure in each hill.

Plant from 10 to 12 seeds in each hill but when the plants are of fair size thin them down to three plants to the hill. One ounce will plant about 40 hills of the small sorts and about 20 of the large sorts. 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

Bug Death will kill all insects which eat or chew the leaves and stems of plants but at the same time it is not poisonous. Order some with your seeds. You will surely need it sooner or later.

If your Squash or Cucumber vines are troubled with plant lice get some Bug Death Aphis. It is not expensive and kills these plant lice.



Summer Crook Neck.

Winter Squashes

GREGORY'S DELICIOUS. This fine new winter Squash, now offered by us to the Western Planters is of the finest quality possible. The Eastern people have had it for the past few years, and the popularity of this splendid variety increases steadily. In size it closely resembled the original Hubbard. In color it is almost uniform with occasionally a blue specimen. The thickness of its flesh surpasses nearly every other variety; the color being a dark orange. For table use it cannot be excelled; these Squashes represent a remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness, and exceeding richness of flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Don't overlook the special prices of Garden Seeds in large quantities. This will save you money.

SQUASHES—Continued.

THE WARTED HUBBARD.

This is, in quality, one of the best winter sorts. It is attractive on the market and a ready seller. Very dark green, and flesh is dry and sweet. Very hard shell, which insures good keeping qualities. It is considered an improvement on the old type of Hubbard on account of its warted skin. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

HUBBARD. The best table Squash yet known, rivaled only by the "Delicious." Good specimens are about equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell, and with some care will keep three months longer than the Marrows. Flesh fine grained, dry, and excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

RED or GOLDEN HUBBARD.

This is a very distinct sort, of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller, earlier to mature, and of a rich orange red instead of the dark olive green of the old Hubbard, while the flesh is of a little deeper color and of fully as good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

SIBLEY or PIKE'S PEAK. One of the best ship-pers owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick of bright orange color and choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet, and it ripens easily. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

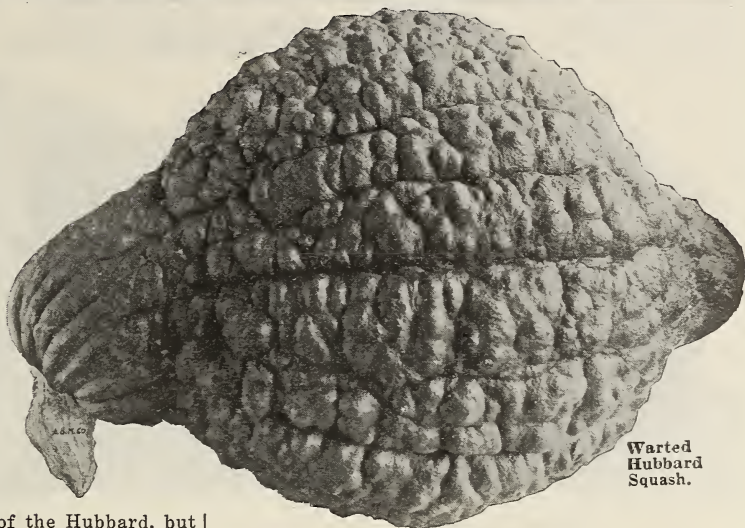
Tobacco

HAVANA. Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF. A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

WHITE BURLEY. A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.



Warded
Hubbard
Squash.

Tomatoes

A little over fifty years ago the Tomato was a weed which was thought to be poisonous. When one considers the many different ways in which the tomato is now served and the fact that it is eaten the year round one must give it first place among popular vegetables.

It is easy to grow tomatoes but as they require a long season it is best to start the plants in a greenhouse, hot bed or in the house. A cigar box kept in a sunny kitchen window will do. Sow the seed one-eighth to a quarter of an inch deep and keep the soil moist. As soon as the seedlings make a second pair of leaves transplant to another box or flat, keeping the plants four inches apart. When all danger of frost is over set the plants out in the garden. By putting a glass jar over each plant for the first day or two you will conserve the moisture and save many plants which might otherwise die. Be sure that the glass jar does not keep air from getting to the plant.

Tomato plants are very vigorous growers and should be pruned severely. When the plants are about two or three feet high reduce each to three or four of its strongest branches. Be sure that you remove all suckers that develop at the leaf joints.

To keep the tomatoes off of the ground tie the vines to supports of some kind. Adjusto Plant Supports are admirable for this purpose. You will find them described in the back part of this catalog.

EARLIANA. This is without doubt the earliest bright red tomato now in cultivation. The tomatoes are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight. They are of medium size, smooth, and solid. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender branches, bearing an abundance of fine tomatoes. The close dwarf habit of growth makes it a very desirable variety where not much space can be wasted on a more spreading and branching variety. It is especially valuable as it produces fruit at the time when the prices are the highest. No market gardener should be without it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

ADJUSTO PLANT SUPPORTS

For Tomatoes

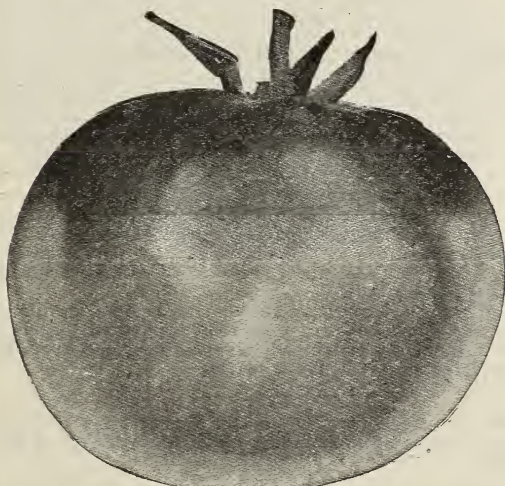
Nothing like them for keeping Tomatoes off the ground. The wire ring is hooked around the tomato plant and then moved upwards on the stake as the plant grows.

Three foot.....17c each, \$2.00 per dozen

Four foot.....20c each, \$2.25 per dozen

Five foot.....22c each, \$2.50 per dozen

F. O. B. Lawrence or Denver.



Earliana Tomato.

TOMATOES—Cont'd

Barteldes

Kansas Standard



Kansas Standard.

Bonnie Best

A Beautiful Second Early Large Red Tomato.

The Bonnie Best is a vigorous grower, quite prolific, with abundant foliage which protects the fruit from the hot sun. Color is a bright scarlet. The tomatoes are very uniform in size and perfect in shape. The smoothness and color make them very attractive and therefore they sell readily on the market.

The Bonnie Best is splendid for home gardens. Matures in 100 days. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.

Beauty

It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It ripens very early and evenly, and is in perfect shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

Bill Smith has tried all kinds of Tomatoes but he always comes back to Chalk's Early Jewel for his early money-making Tomatoes.

When it comes to gardening you can follow Bill Smith. You won't go wrong.

This tomato is a first-rate keeper and shipper on account of its tough skin, a fact which makes it also very resistant against influences of insects, which are so destructive to other varieties. Highly recommended. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.25.



Bonnie Best.

Chalk's Early Jewel Tomatoes

Of most handsome appearance, finest flavor, and early ripening qualities, this new bright red Tomato is destined to become a leader among the already numerous popular varieties. In time of ripening it is within a week or ten days later than "Spark's Earliana," the well known earliest of all bright red tomatoes. The extremely handsome fruits are of the finest table qualities, possessing remarkably sweet flavor. They are solidly meaty, having small seed cavities and are not apt to crack. The plants are of robust growth, strong, producing fruits throughout the season, and for this reason we recommend to plant "Chalk's Jewel" not only for an early crop producer, but as one which may be planted as a main crop as well.

For general garden planting, where customers wish to limit their choice to one variety, we can safely recommend "Chalk's Early Jewel" as the variety which will give the best satisfaction. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.30.

FAVORITE. Has no green core, of perfect shape; smooth as an apple and never cracks after ripening. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

BARTELDES' STONE. Next to the Matchless, and a fine Tomato, too, for main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

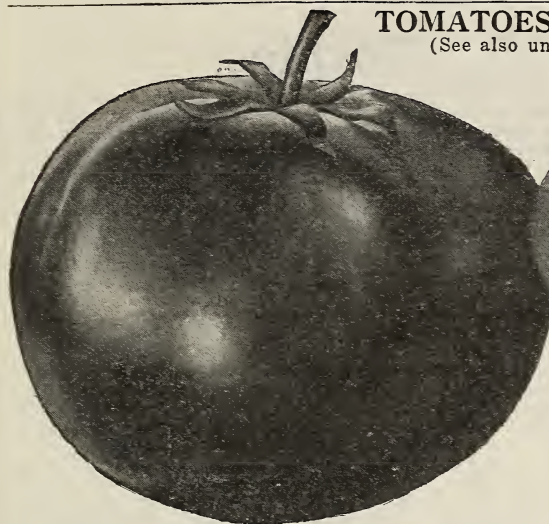


Chalk's Early Jewel.

TOMATOES—Continued

(See also under Novelties.)

Bill Smith says that Barteldes' Strains of Tomatoes are First Class.

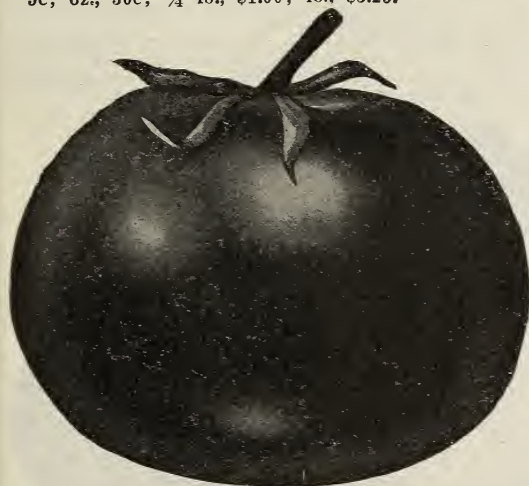


Ponderosa

Without question the largest of all tomatoes, many of which will weigh from 1½ to 2 pounds. The immense fruits are meaty, solid, and unsurpassed for slicing. The seed cavities are small, which makes the fruits very solid. The vines are very strong growers and bear the tomatoes in large clusters.

The fruits are of deep purple color and oblong in form. If you have never grown the Ponderosa you have missed something good. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$5.00.

ACME. A tomato of superior quality; of medium size and slightly oval in shape. Flesh deep scarlet and unusually solid. Grows very regular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.



Dwarf Champion.



DWARF CHAMPION. Its close, upright growth enables it to be planted much earlier and nearer together than any of the older sorts, and the yield, therefore, is accordingly much greater. In productiveness it is unsurpassed. It is also very early. The fruit resembles the Acme, and is of a purplish pink color, and always smooth and symmetrical in form. It is medium size and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough and the flesh solid and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25.

THE MATCHLESS. For the past twenty years Matchless has been the main crop variety. The vines are of strong vigorous growth, well set with fruit. The fruits are free from core; of a very rich cardinal red color and are not liable to crack from wet weather. They are of very large size and the size of the fruit is maintained throughout the season until the vines are killed by frost. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, and ripe specimens picked from the vines will keep in good condition for several weeks. Our stock of Matchless is absolutely unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

THE TRUCKER'S FAVORITE. This, in our estimation, is the "Peerless" amongst the pink tomatoes. A variety of such unusual merit that it deserves the highest praise and recommendation. It is truly "The Trucker's Favorite." Its fine and smooth, uniformly shaped fruits command the highest market price and when once a market has found out the meritorious characteristics of this splendid sort, it cannot do without it. The fruits are thick-meated and very solid; the meat is of the finest flavor, making the tomatoes equally good for slicing and for cooking purposes. A basket of these tomatoes is one of the most attractive sights on the market table, and parties offering them for sale will find the demand larger than the supply. Be sure to include this variety in your next order. You will want more seed next year. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

YELLOW AND SMALL-FRUITED VARIETIES

Varieties	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-Lb.	Lb.
Golden Queen. The best yellow variety. Of superior appearance and a distinct flavor of its own.....	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.25	\$4.75
Yellow Plum. Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.75
Red Plum. Same as above except color.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.75
Red Pear. A small variety, early; fine for preserving.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.75
Yellow Pear. Same as above, except color.....	.10	.50	1.75	6.00
Red Cherry. A small variety, size and shape of a cherry; for pickling.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.75
Yellow Cherry. Same as above, except color.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.75
Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry. This is very fine for preserves; immensely productive.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.75

Turnips

Everyone should sow more Turnips and eat more Turnips. Turnips do best in highly enriched light sandy or gravelly soil; commence sowing the earliest varieties in April in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches in rows. For a succession sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week in July, from which time until the end of August sowing may be made for the fall and main crop. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; one and one-half pounds to the acre.

There is usually plenty of room in the garden during the fall months. Utilize this space by sowing Turnips. They are very easily stored and a nice supply of Turnips in the cellar or in a pit will help out mightily on the winter food bill.

Turnips also make excellent stock feed for fall and winter use. They are much liked by all stock and the feeding of turnips or rutabagas keeps them in good condition. We earnestly recommend farmers to sow turnips and rutabagas for this purpose. We know it is profitable.

The earliest varieties are the two Milan Turnips. These reach a size of two to three inches in sixty days and it is at this size that they are the best.

Turnips are often attacked by small black flea beetles which riddle the leaves. A liberal application of Slug Shot will drive them away.

White Fleshed Varieties

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short, and light of color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid, and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Very similar to the preceding except the skin is pure white, thus making it especially desirable for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.25.

EARLY SNOWBALL. Is medium sized, pure white, and early, of excellent quality. In our market it is much admired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAVED. The standard for this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good sized, small top with but few leaves; flesh very fine; flavor good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Large Early Red Top
Globe Turnip.

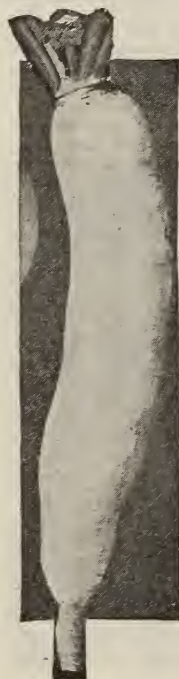
EARLY WHITE EGG. A quick-growing egg-shaped variety, perfectly smooth, pure white, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its pure white skin and quick growth make it particularly suitable for market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm, and mild, never having the rank strong taste of some varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

LARGE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE. An old favorite, large sized, of rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all who have seen it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. This is a free-growing, rough-leaved sort, useful for both table and stock. It is not quite so rapid in growth as the flat varieties, may be expected to come in as a succession in autumn and is admired for table use in early winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

LONG WHITE or COW HORN. Without question a good flavored and delicate sort. A distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is a pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a carrot and generally crooked, hence its name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. (Strap-leaved.) This is a popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and the early winter use this and the Purple Top are highly popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.



Cow Horn Turnip.



Early White Flat Dutch
Turnip.

TURNIPS—Continued

Yellow Fleshed

AMBER GLOBE or STRAP-LEAVED. One of the best varieties for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine-grained, and sweet, color of skin yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, grows to a large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

SEVEN TOP. The salad turnip. This is a very distinct variety cultivated largely in the South where the tops are used as greens. When sown in the earliest spring it produces greens very quickly. In the South it is also sown in the fall as it is very hardy and will grow all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Rutabagas or Swedish Turnips

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA. The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet, and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor and the best in every respect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

SWEET GERMAN. Flesh white, hard, and firm, partaking much of the nature of the rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and the early winter it is apt to be too hard, but mellow like an apple by keeping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

NO GARDEN IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A FEW HERBS.

ANISE. An annual, cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which have a fragrant, agreeable scent, and a pleasant taste. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

BALM. A hardy perennial of aromatic taste and fragrant smell. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

BORAGE (Gurkenkraut). Annual. In Germany the leaves are cut and used for a cucumber salad. Beautiful blue flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CARAWAY (Kuemmell). The seed are useful for flavoring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

CATNIP or CATMINT. A great favorite among medicinal herbs. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

CHERVIL. Annual, used for soups and salads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

CORIANDER. Annual. Its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

DANDELION (Loewenzahn). Perennial; cultivated for greens; an excellent tonic. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

DILL. Annual; it is cultivated for its seeds, which are used medicinally and for flavoring pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

HOREHOUND. Perennial; of strong, and aromatic smell; used as a tonic. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

HYSSOP. A perennial with aromatic flowers and pungent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

LAVENDER. Perennial; cultivated for its fragrant flowers and aromatic leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

ROSEMARY. Perennial; the tops only are used as a medicine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

RUE. Perennial; a very powerful tonic. It must not be allowed to run to seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SAGE. Perennial; tea made from these leaves is an excellent means of producing sweat. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SAVORY. Annual; leaves are used for culinary purposes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SORREL. Broad leaves. Perennial; used in soups, and salads, and sometimes cooked like spinach. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

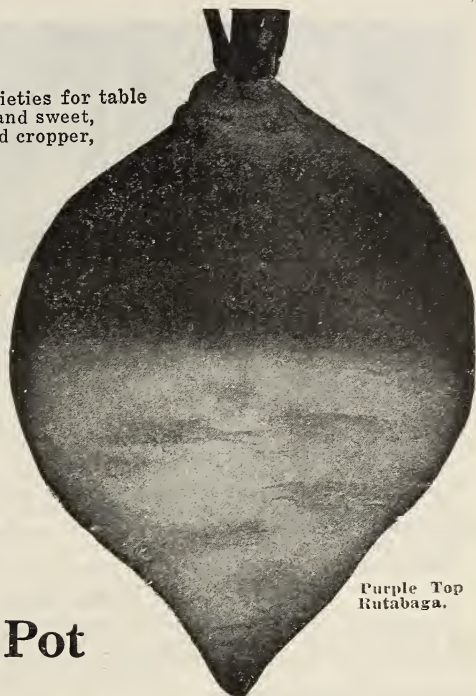
SWEET BASIL. Annual; the leaves are used for highly seasoned dishes as well as in soups, stews, and sauces. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

SWEET FENNEL. Perennial; tea made from the seed is an excellent remedy in case of colic and stomach complaints. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

SWEET MARJORAM. Biennial; the leaves are used in soups, the seeds in the manufacture of sausage. An Aromatic of sweet flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SWEET THYME. Perennial; thyme tea is an excellent remedy for nervous headaches. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

WORMWOOD. Perennial; used for medicinal purposes. Beneficial to poultry and should be planted in every poultry yard. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.



Purple Top Rutabaga.



Sweet Marjoram.



Brighten Up Your Home With

Plant flowers for your table, flowers for your home, and flowers for your friends. You can never have too many flowers. An abundance of pretty bouquets can be had with so little work and so little expense that every home should have the cheering influence of flowers. The culture of many is so very simple that anyone can succeed. Flowers are divided into three classes: **Annuals** which produce flowers, mature, and die in one season. **Biennials**, which grow from seed one year and bloom and die the second year. Many of these will produce flowers the first year if sown early enough. **Perennials**, which live for several years producing flowers annually after the first season. These are grown from seed and also by setting out cuttings, slips, or divisions of roots. Perennials are very satisfactory as they live for many years and produce large quantities of very beautiful flowers. **Culture Directions** are given on the back of each packet. A general rule is to cover the seed to a depth of about four times the diameter of the seed. **Barteldes Flower Seeds** are assembled from all parts of the world and you will find in the following pages a very complete assortment of the very best varieties.

Abronia Umbellata

A beautiful trailing plant which is excellent for baskets and vases, as well as for garden planting. The flowers resemble the Verbena in shape but are somewhat smaller, are sweet scented, and grow in clusters. The color is rose-lilac with white eyes. The husk should be removed from the seed before sowing. Height, 6 inches. Half hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

Acroclinium (Everlasting)

A very pretty annual of the everlasting type. If the pretty white and rosy pink flowers are cut when in the bud state and dried in some cool place they will keep throughout the winter. Fine for planting in a mixed border. Height, 15 inches. Half hardy annual. Mixed, pkt., 10c; White, pkt., 10c.

Adlumia or Allegheny Vine

Sometimes called Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe, and Allegheny Vine. A beautiful and graceful climber which climbs on any object and thrives best in a sheltered place. The flowers are pink and white and are produced profusely during the three summer months. It is a biennial but makes little growth the first season. Height 15 feet. Pink and white. Pkt., 10c.

Adonis Aestivalis

One of the few flowers that thrive and bloom under trees and other shady places. Plants have fine, graceful foliage with brilliant scarlet flowers. Remain in bloom a long time. Height one foot, hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

Agrostemma Coronaria

Rose Campion

One of the most attractive of the hardy perennials. Blooms the first season from seed producing pretty pink-like blossoms on long slender stems. Fine for both mass planting and for bouquets. Height about 18 inches. Perennial. Mixed, Pkt., 10c.

Asparagus

A very popular house plant, much used for hanging baskets. Perennial. Sprengeri, pkt. (15 seeds), 15c. Plumosus Nanus, pkt. (12 seeds), 15c.

Abutilon - Flowering Maple

A half hardy shrub which makes a fine conservatory plant for winter and an effective border plant for summer. Very free flowering. Height 2 to 6 feet. Perennial. Mixed, pkt., 15c.



Agrostemma—Rose Campion.



Antirrhinum—Snapdragon.



Flowers From Barteldes Seeds

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

Without question one of the most desirable flowers for general garden culture. They come in a great variety of colors and are equally good for bouquets as for mass planting. They are biennials, but can be handled as annuals also. When sown in early May they bloom in July and then until frost. If covered slightly they will come through the winter nicely and bloom abundantly the second year. For very early flowers start in the house and transplant outdoors when weather is favorable.

CORAL. Of bright red color with white throat. Pkt., 10c.

QUEEN OF THE NORTH. White, Pkt., 10c.

DWARF MIXED. Pkt., 10c.

TALL MIXED. Pkt., 10c.

Ageratum Mexicanum

A hardy annual which produces an abundance of light blue and lavender flowers throughout the summer. Flowers are very desirable for bouquets. Plants will also do well in the house if potted in the fall before frosts. Height, 12 inches. Pkt., 10c.

Amaranthus

Hardy annuals which are grown for their brilliantly colored foliage. They grow from two to five feet high and are especially adapted for centers and backgrounds of flower beds. They thrive best in hot, sunny locations and in soil that is not too rich.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding). Long, drooping, blood-red panicles. Pkt., 10c.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Leaves are bright red, yellow and green. Very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

Cruentus (Prince's Feather). Bear dark red feathery flowers. Hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

Ammobium Alatum

A small, white Immortelle, everlasting, very useful for cutting when fresh and drying admirably for a winter bouquet; produces a succession of bloom from July until frost. Height 18 to 24 inches. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

Ampelopsis

One of the best climbing plants for permanent situations, as it is perfectly hardy, clinging to the sides of whatever it may be grown against by the rootlets it throws out all along the stems. In the autumn the dark green foliage assumes beautiful tints of orange, crimson, etc. Height 5 to 10 feet. Hardy perennial.

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia (American Woodbine). Pkt., 10c.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy). Pkt., 10c.

Armeria Maritima (Sea Pink)

These handsome plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock work and edging walks. Hardy perennials. Height 6 inches. Pkt., 5c.

Asperula Azurea Setosa

A flower that because of its shape, size, and delicate color—a light blue or lavender—is excellent for bouquets. In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Hardy annual. Height 9 inches. Pkt., 10c.

Alyssum

Very popular for beds, borders and winter flowering. Of easiest culture and very free blooming. Seed may be sown very early in the spring and up to June 15th, also in the fall for early spring blooming. The white varieties are annual and the Saxatile is perennial.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow). Very dwarf with pretty white flowers. When in bloom it resembles a white mat. Blooms all summer and fall. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Saxatile (Basket of Gold). A hardy perennial variety bearing an abundance of yellow flowers in April and May about nine inches high. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.

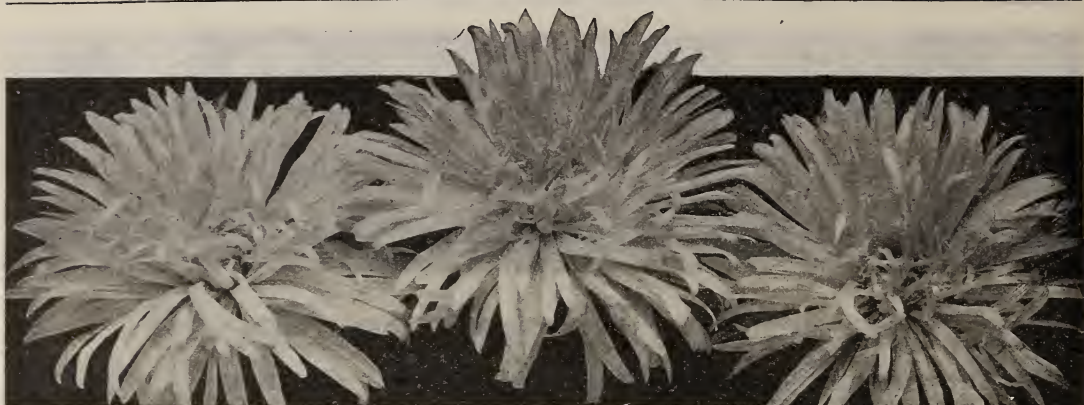
Sweet Alyssum. The standard variety for borders, window boxes, masses, etc. Of trailing habit bearing many fragrant white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Alonsoa Myrtifolia

An attractive bedding plant which produces remarkably brilliant scarlet flowers from July until frost. Will also bloom in the house if taken in before frost. A half hardy annual. Height 18 inches. Pkt., 10c.



Sweet Alyssum.



Barteldes Asters

The Aster has received a great deal of attention at the hands of the seed growers and the improvement in this wonderfully popular flower has been marked. No garden is complete without a nice bed of Asters. They do best in a rich, loamy soil in an open, sunny situation. It is best however in the Middle West where the summers are very hot and dry to give them a little shade. They should be watered and cultivated frequently so there will be no check in their growth and by all means give each plant plenty of room. They should never be set closer than a foot apart and a little more room is beneficial. Start the seeds either in the house or early in the garden and transplant when two or three inches high. We offer some of the very best seed to be had and we are sure you will be pleased with the results.

Victoria Asters

One of the best varieties for beds and borders as the plants grow very evenly about 18 inches high and produce very beautiful flowers in great abundance. Finest mixed, pkt., 10c.

Pink Daybreak Asters

A beautiful mid-summer blooming variety that was developed by American growers a few years ago. Forms a bushy, upright plant bearing very double almost ball shaped flowers on long, stiff stems. The color is a delicate pink. Pkt., 10c.

Queen of the Market Asters

One of the very earliest varieties and for this reason very popular. The flowers are of good size, double and borne on long stems. We have this variety in white, pink, red, blue or mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Truffaut's Peony Flowered Asters

One of the old standard varieties and still very popular. Petals are incurved giving the flower a true ball shape. The plants grow to be about two feet high and bloom in mid-summer. We have this

in azure,
blue, indigo,
lavender,
white, and
mixed. Pkt.,
10c.



Crego Aster.

Comet or Branching Aster

One of the very best medium tall Asters. Flowers are very large and the petals are long, twisted and wavy making a very graceful Chrysanthemum-like flower. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Quilled Aster

Of the Japanese Needle type and entirely distinct from other varieties. Plants grow about 20 inches high and bear an abundance of flowers on long stems. A very free bloomer. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Crego Aster

We consider this the finest and largest of all Asters. Developed in America and is truly a beauty. The flowers are of magnificent size, the petals curved and twisted giving the flower the appearance of a Chrysanthemum. The flowers are on long stems and keep for a long time after cutting. Be sure you include the Crego in your order. White, pink, lavender or mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Good Mixed Asters

A splendid mixture of all kinds and all colors. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 40c.



Victoria Aster.



Balsam Apple.

Begonia (Tuberous Rooted)

One of the very best of pot plants. Will bloom from seed the first season. By withholding water at the end of the season the plants can be made to die off. The bulb is then saved and if planted in the spring will bloom more profusely than ever.

Single mixed, pkt., 20c.

Double mixed, pkt., 25c.

Boston Ivy

(See Ampelopsis.)

Brachycome Swan River Daisy

A free flowering dwarf-growing annual which is covered during the greater part of the summer with an abundance of pretty blue and white flowers. Fine for edging, small beds or pot culture. Height, 9 inches. Pkt., 10c.

Burning Bush or Summer Cypress

(Kochia trichophylla)

One of the most satisfactory plants for annual hedges. Grows to a height of about three feet and when sown thinly so that each plant can develop it makes a beautiful symmetrical plant. Remains green all summer and turns deep red in fall. Pkt., 5c.

Cacalia Coccinea (Tassel Flower)

A pretty annual of easy culture with tassel-shaped flowers. Blooms from June to September. Flowers are golden-yellow and scarlet. Fine for borders. Height, 1 foot. Pkt., 10c.

Calceolaria

Beautiful plants for greenhouse and window culture. The flowers are of curious pocket-like shape. The colors are yellow, red, and white, uniquely spotted and blotched. Pkt., 25c.

Calendula Officinalis (Pot Marigold)

This is the Marigold of Shakespeare's time. An annual of easy culture. Plants grow about 1 foot high and 1 foot in diameter and literally covered with large, double flowers. Blooms from July to frost. Pkt., 10c.

Calla Aetheopica

An old favorite for drawing room or conservatory. Thrives in light, rich soil where plentifully watered. Grown from bulbs or seed. Bulbs are listed in our fall catalog. Pkt., 10c.

Balsam Apple and Balsam Pear (Momordica)

A very unusual vine with ornamental foliage with curiously shaped golden yellow fruit which opens when ripe and shows the seed and the blood-red interior. Excellent for trellis, rockwork or stumps. A rapid growing annual. Either Apple or Pear, pkt., 10c.

Balsam (Lady Slipper)

One of the oldest of garden flowers, but greatly improved during the past few years. The brilliantly colored flowers are produced in great profusion. They are of easy culture but should have good soil and plenty of room to develop. They are tender annuals and should be started in-doors in April or sown out-doors in May.

Double mixed, pkt., 10c.

Double White, pkt., 10c.

Double Camellia-flowered (fine), pkt., 10c.

Bachelor's Button (Centaurea Cyanus)

Also called Cornflower, Ragged Sailor and Blue Bottle. Another old-fashioned flower that still remains in the first ranks



Burning Bush.

of popular flowers. Of the easiest culture. Will grow and bloom freely in any garden soil. It reseeds itself so that it is practically perennial in habit. Excellent for bouquets, especially when put with Marigolds or Calliopsis.

Hardy Annual, height 3 feet, pkt., 10c.

Bell Flower

(See Campanula)

Bignonia Radicans (Trumpet Vine)

A hardy, rapid growing perennial that will climb on trellis or walls. Makes a very dense growth of foliage with reddish-orange trumpet shaped flowers. Will grow to very great heights in time. Pkt., 10c.



Bachelor's Button.



Canterbury Bell—*Campanula Media*.

Carnation (*Dianthus*)

Carnations can be grown successfully in the garden and their culture is not difficult. Every lover of flowers should have some Carnations in the garden. Splendid for pot culture for winter.

MARGUERITE CARNATION. The most popular variety for the amateur. Flowers in a few weeks from the time of sowing and produces beautifully fringed and wonderfully fragrant flowers. With a slight covering they will survive an ordinary winter and bloom again in the spring. Pkt., 10c.

GRENADIN CARNATION. Red and white. Pkt., 10c.

MIXED CARNATION. Fine strain of early bloomers. Pkt., 10c.

Castor Bean (*Ricinus*)

Tall growing, beautiful foliage plants which make an excellent background for a large flower garden or an excellent screen for the chicken yard. Grow very quickly to a height of six to ten feet. Tender Annual.

SANGUINEUS. Large red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

ZANZIBARIENSIS. A giant variety introduced from New Zanzibar. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.



Marguerite Carnations—*Dianthus*.

Calliopsis

A beautiful, free-flowering annual of easiest culture. The flowers are of various shades of yellow, orange, red and brown and if kept picked will bloom all summer. Do best in a sunny location and should be sown where they are to bloom. Thin them out to six to twelve inches apart. Height, 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Canna

Cannas are usually grown from bulbs but are very easily grown from seed. Some fine varieties are developed by planting the seed. Pkt., 10c.

(For Canna bulbs see under Bulb Section.)

Campanula Media (Bell Flower)

The old-fashioned and beautiful Bell Flower. Easily grown from seed and do best in light rich soils. Pkt., 10c.

Canary Bird Flower (*Tropaeolum Canariense*)

This will surely please the children. The yellow flowers have a fanciful resemblance to Canary birds with wings half expanded. The plants are rapid climbers with graceful foliage of a light green shade. Grows to a height of about eight feet. Pkt., 10c.

Candytuft

A popular annual of easy culture. The plants are about a foot high and very bushy. The flowers are of various colors and equally adapted for borders, masses or cut flowers. Hardy Annuals.

White Rocket, pkt., 10c.

Tom Thumb or Dwarf mixed, pkt., 10c.

Many colors mixed, pkt., 10c.



Double Chrysanthemums.

Chrysanthemums

EARLY ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM.

A beautiful double variety of easy culture.

The seeds may be sown in the house and then transplanted outdoors or may be sown just where they are to bloom. In the latter case the plants should be thinned to be eight to twelve inches apart. A little shade in the afternoon is beneficial and if the plants are pinched back until July 15th they will be more branching. Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM (Ox-eyed Daisy). A free blooming, hardy perennial bearing pure white flowers in great profusion. These are excellent for cutting as they retain their freshness a long time. Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea

Centaurea Candidissima (Dusty Miller). Fine foliage plants for bedding, baskets, pots and borders. The leaves are silvery white making a fine border for a bed of *Salvia*. Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea Imperialis (Royal Sweet Sultan). One of the finest of the Sweet Sultans. The beautiful, sweet-scented flowers are borne on long stems and will keep a long while.

Pure White, Pkt., 10c.

Mixed colors, Pkt., 10c.



Cosmos.

Cockscomb (Celosia)

Very satisfactory annuals that produce crested heads of flowers that resemble somewhat a cock's comb. Start the seed indoors and set out in May or start outdoors in May. The plants should be at least a foot apart.

GIANT EMPRESS COCKSCOMB. Flowers are of truly enormous size, sometimes as large as ten inches in diameter. Sure to attract attention wherever grown.

If the large heads are cut when partially opened and hung up in a cool, dry shady place they will retain their color and be fine for winter decoration. Be sure you have some of the beautiful flowers in your next garden. Pkt., 10c.

FEATHERED COCKSCOMB. Flowers look like graceful, feathery plumes of brilliant colors. Pkt., 10c.

DWARF MIXED COCKSCOMB. Pkt., 10c.

TALL MIXED COCKSCOMB. Pkt., 5c.

Cobea Scandens (Cup and Saucer Vine)

One of the handsomest and most rapid growing annuals, attaining a height of 30 feet during the season. In sowing, place the seeds edgewise and merely cover with light soil. Can be sown indoors in March or April or outdoors in May. Tender annual. Pkt., 10c.

Coleus

Without question the most popular and most admired of foliage plants. It is a tender perennial having variegated and beautifully marked foliage. Unexcelled for borders, ribbon beds, etc. A rapid grower and of easy culture. Pkt., 25c.

Hyacinth, Tulip, Narcissus, and Crocus bulbs are planted in the fall. Get our Fall Bulb Catalog in September.



Giant Empress Cockscomb.

Cosmos

One of the best and showiest annuals for late summer blooming. The plants grow to a height of from four to six feet and therefore make an excellent background for the garden. The flowers are borne on long stiff stems and with the feathery foliage make beautiful bouquets. Will last about a week in water.

EARLY FLOWERING. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT FLOWERING IN WHITE, PINK, CRIMSON, YELLOW, AND MIXED. Pkt., 10c.

See also on inside back cover.

Clematis

Well known and very popular perennial climbers. Usually grown from roots but can also be started from seed. They will climb on any support and are excellent for porches. Pkt., 10c.

For Clematis plants see under Nursery Stock.

Clarkia Pulchella

Perfectly hardy summer annuals that would be more popular if better known. The pretty flowers are of many colors and in Europe they are as common as the Candytuft. In regions of hot dry summers it is a good plan to sow the seed in September. Do well in sun or shade. Height, 2 feet.

Pkt., 10c.

Cleome

(Spider Plant or Rocky Mountain Bee Plant)

One of the best honey plants. The plant is tall and branching and has very attractive flowers in shades from pink to crimson. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

CLIMBING BLACK EYED SUSAN

(See Thunbergii.)

Climbing Annuals Mixed

A splendid mixture of pretty flowering climbing annuals. Just the thing for covering old stumps, fences, arbors, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Cobea Scandens.



Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora.

Cyclamen

A charming house plant with beautiful foliage and richly colored, fragrant flowers. A tender perennial, one foot high. Pkt., 25c.

Cypress Vine (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*)

The dainty, graceful and feathery foliage makes this one of the most beautiful of climbers. It is especially desirable for a light screen in front of the porch. It bears an abundance of small scarlet and white flowers which contrast beautifully with the green leaves. Tender annual growing to a height of 12 feet. Pkt., 10c.



Cypress Vine.

Rocky Mountain Columbine (*Aquilegia Coerulea*)

The state flower of Colorado. One of the most beautiful of flowers. The colors range from light to dark blue depending on the altitude. We gather our seed in Colorado where it grows to perfection. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

We can supply the roots at 25c each, three for 60c.

Yellow Columbine. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Columbine. Pkt., 10c.

Convolvulus or Morning Glory

(See also under novelties.)

Tall Morning Glory (*Convolvulus major*). The well known, rapid growing annual. It soon covers a fence or trellis with abundant foliage and bright flowers. Grows to a height of 10 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Dwarf Morning Glory (*Convolvulus minor*). A beautiful little plant of trailing habit growing to a height of about ten inches. The flowers are of rich shades of blue rivaling the pansy for beauty. Blooms from July until frost. Half hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

Imperial Japanese. An improved variety developed in Japan. Flowers are of large size and beautiful colors. Soak the seed in water before sowing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Coreopsis Lanceolata

A handsome, rapid growing hardy perennial that should be in every garden. The flowers are produced in great abundance, are single, yellow and fine for bouquets. Can be grown as an annual as it flowers from seed the first year. Don't fail to have some *Coreopsis* in your garden next year. Pkt., 10c.

Say
It
With
Flowers



Columbine.

Dahlias

These well known flowers are commonly grown from the tubers but may also be grown from seed. They are of easy culture and will grow in most any kind of soil. Plant the seeds in shallow boxes indoors in the early spring and transplant outdoors when all danger of frost is past. They will bloom nicely the first year.

Dahlia. Single mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Dahlia. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Hornveld's Giant Hybrid Dahlia

This new dahlia is among the very best of flowers for cut flowers for summer use. It produces magnificent long-stemmed, single and semi-double flowers of immense size and in great variety of color. Bloom freely from seed the first year. Pkt., 10c.

(See under Bulb and Plant Section of catalog.)



Shasta Daisy.

Shasta Daisies

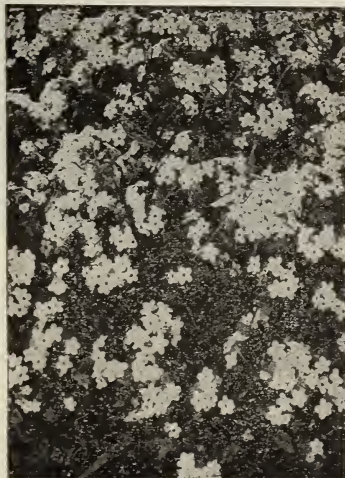
One of the best creations of the plant wizard Luther Burbank. This was produced by constant selection from the large white daisy. The flowers are very large and splendid for bouquets. The plants are perennial and when once established will multiply very rapidly. Pkt., 15c.

For Shasta Daisy plants see under plant section of catalog.

Double Daisy (Bellis Perennis)

Charming little plants for edging and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled and come in white, red, pink and variegated. Not all will be double and the single ones should be pulled out.

Height, 6 inches. Tender perennial.
 Longfellow. Pink. Pkt., 10c.
 Snowball. White. Pkt., 10c.
 Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Forget-me-nots—Myosotis.

Everlasting Flowers

A fine mixture of many of the straw-flowered varieties. These are excellent for winter bouquets as they will retain the color all winter. Pkt., 10c.

Feverfew

(*Matricaria capensis*)

One of the favorites of our grandmothers. A free-blooming, half hardy, perennial plant of about 18 inches high. Bears many clusters of double, pure white flowers about three-quarters inch in diameter. Pretty in the garden and also desirable for cut flowers. Seed sown in early spring in the open will bloom by fall. Will do nicely in a cool room in the house. Pkt., 10c.

FLAX, SCARLET
 (See Linum.)

A pretty and very satisfactory flower bed can be made of Bachelor's Button with a border of Sweet Alyssum or Candytuft. The Bachelor's Button will furnish a constant supply of cut flowers.

OX-EYED DAISY

(See *Chrysanthemum Maximum*.)

DELPHINIUM

(See Larkspur.)

DIANTHUS BARBATUS

(See Sweet William.)

DIGITALIS

(See Foxglove.)

DOLICHOS LABLAB

(See Hyacinth Bean.)

Foxglove (Digitalis)

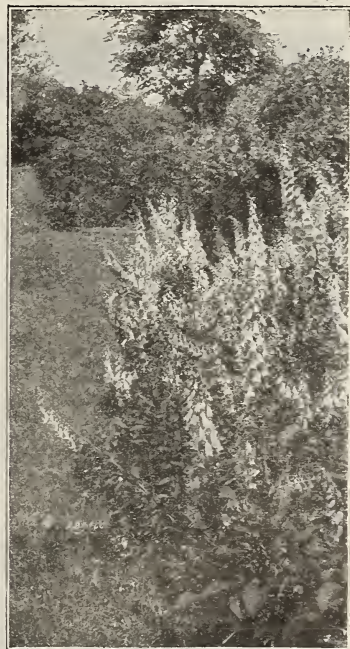
Another old garden favorite. A stately, ornamental plant especially adapted for perennial borders and for planting among shrubbery.

Flowers are of all colors, are bell or thimble-shaped, and borne in tall spikes. New plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Will do well in half-shady places. Height, 3 to 5 feet. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

Forget-me-not (Myosotis Alpestris)

Few spring flowers are more universally admired than the pretty little Forget-Me-Not. Are used principally for bedding and mass planting. Seed may be sown any time from early spring until midsummer. It is perennial but should be given a slight protection during the winter. Pkt., 10c.

Say It With Flowers



Foxglove—Digitalis.



Eschscholtzia—California Poppy.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

The state flower of California and one of the most attractive annuals for beds, edging, or masses. The finely cut foliage with the mass of bright colored flowers makes a most beautiful sight. They are in bloom from June until frost and are of easiest culture. Height, one foot. Pkt., 10c.

Four O'clock

(Marvel of Peru or Mirabilis Jalapa)

This handsome plant derives its name from the fact that the flowers open about four in the afternoon and then remain open until about nine the next morning.

The blossoms are marbled and spotted in the most diversified manner and different colored flowers are even found on one plant. The main colors are yellow, red and white with stripes and variegations of all three. Blooms from the middle of July until frost. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

"Say It With Flowers"



Fuchsia

These well known flowers are grown from seed and also from cuttings. Many improved and beautiful flowers are procured by growing from seed. Pkt., 25c.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers. They are in bloom from early summer until frost. Unexcelled for beds, borders, or for cuttings; should be sown where they are to bloom. Height, 1½ feet. Pkt., 10c.

Geranium

We know of no plant that is better known or more universally admired than the Geranium. Commonly propagated by cuttings but may also be grown from seed which is very interesting. Pkt., 15c.

Gilia

Charming, graceful annuals bearing pretty, bright colored flowers which are fine for bouquets. Will remain in bloom after the first frosts. Hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

Godetia

An attractive hardy annual of neat, dwarf habit. They produce a profusion of rich carmine flowers from August until frost. Are deserving of more universal planting. Height, 1 foot. Pkt., 10c.

Gloxinia

Perennial greenhouse plants bearing rich and beautifully colored flowers. Pkt., 25c.

Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena globosa)

A first rate bedding plant. The flowers resemble clover heads and can be dried and used in winter bouquets. The flowers are purple, orange and variegated. Tender annual, height 10 inches. Pkt., 10c.

GLYCINE SINENSIS

(See Wistaria)

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

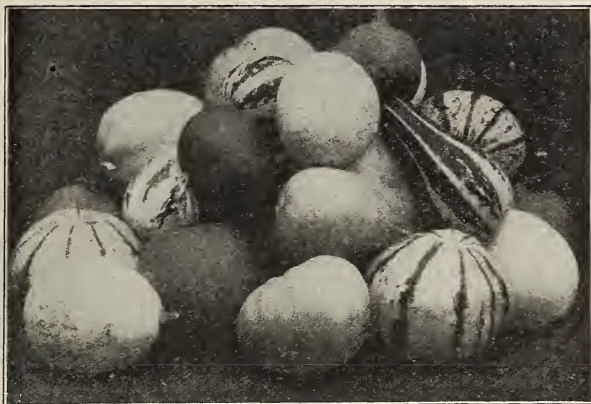
Graceful plants of light fairy-like growth. Always useful for combining with other flowers in bouquets. Flowers very freely and succeeds in any garden soil. In bloom from July until frost. Height one to two feet.

Paniculata, pure white, Pkt., 10c.

Elegans, delicate pink, Pkt., 10c.



Gypsophila—Baby's Breath.



Ornamental Gourds.

Helianthus or Sunflower

These new ornamental sunflowers are excellent for garden planting, for screening unsightly places and also for bouquets. Hardy annuals.

Helianthus globosus (Double). Flowers are large, double and of rich saffron color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Stella. Pure, golden yellow with black disks. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Orion. Twisted petals like a cactus dahlia. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Mammoth Russian. Monstrous flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Red Sunflower. See under novelties.

Helichrysum Monstrosum

One of the best of the everlasting flowers for winter bouquets. They are of good shape, good size and a great variety of color. In bloom from July until frost and retain their shape and color perfectly when dried. Height, 18 inches. Hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

Heliotrope

Fine for bedding, vases, baskets, and exquisite for pot culture in winter. Its delightful perfume makes it a splendid bouquet flower. Seed sown indoors in the spring makes fine plants for summer blooming. Can also be sown outdoors in May. Pkt., 10c.

Hyacinth Bean (Dolichos Lablab)

Splendid climbers with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. A very rapid grower. The usual growth is from 10 to 20 feet but it often grows as much as 30 feet. Tender annual. Pkt., 10c.

Ice Plant

(Mesembrythemum Crystallinum)

A fine plant for sunny borders and also for dry sunny situations on banks, rockwork, old walls, etc. The foliage is very beautiful being covered with ice-like globules. Useful for garnishing. Tender annual growing about 6 inches high. Pkt., 10c.

Hyacinth, Tulip, Narcissus, and Crocus bulbs are planted in the fall. Get our Fall Bulb Catalog in September.



Helianthus or Sunflower.

Gourds

Both useful and ornamental.

Rapid growing, interesting annual climbing plants with ornamental foliage and curiously shaped fruit. Excellent for a screen around the back porch as they are remarkably free from insects. Height 10 to 20 feet.

Dipper and Siphon. A round gourd with a long neck making an excellent dipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Japanese Nest Egg. White, egg-shaped, does not crack and not injured by heat or cold. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Sugar Trough. Has very durable thick shell which makes fine dishes and other utensils. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Dish Cloth or Luffa. Has a very curious, long green fruit inside of which is a fibrous mass. When shelled and the seeds removed this makes a good dish cloth or bath sponge. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Hercules Club. (Also called New Guinea Bean.) The fruit is a long, club shaped gourd, often 3 feet long. Very interesting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Calabash Pipe. See under novelties.

Mixed Gourds. All kinds mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Hollyhocks (Althea Rosea)

Unsurpassed among the perennials for mass or clump planting, for planting among shrubs or as a background. Grow five feet high and show off best when given plenty of room. Can be grown from seed or roots. Hardy perennial.

Double. In separate colors of white, pink or maroon. Pkt., 10c.

Double. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Allegheny Hollyhock. These have fringed petals and are in many different colors. Will bloom outdoors the first year if started in the house in March and transplanted in May. Pkt., 10c.

Annual Hollyhock. Will bloom in August or beginning September if sown in April. Flowers are single, semi-double, and double. Pkt., 10c.

Hibiscus or Mallow

Shrub-like plants growing from four to six feet high and bearing bright colored flowers varying from three to five inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy and therefore excellent for mass planting with shrubbery. A fine background for any garden. Pkt., 10c.

HIBISCUS AFRICANUS. A showy and hardy annual two feet high. Flowers are cream color with a rich, brown center. Pkt., 10c.



Hibiscus.

IPOMOEA QUAMOCLIT
(See Cypress Vine.)

IPOMOEA MEXICANA
(See Moonflower.)

INSECT POWDER PLANT
(See Pyrethrum.)

Japanese Hop
(*HUMULUS JAPONICUS*)

A rapid growing, perfectly hardy, annual climber of the hop family. It is of the easiest culture and excellent for covering unsightly objects, for verandas, trellises, etc. It sows itself after the first year. The leaves are variegated and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

Job's Tears
(*COIX LACHRYMAE*)

A curious ornamental grass from East India. The leaves are wonderfully lustrous, resembling corn leaves in shape, and the seeds are often used for beads. They attract attention wherever grown. Height, 3 feet. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.



(See under novelties.)

KUDZU VINE
Delphinium—Larkspur,

Lantana

A very popular half-hardy perennial greenhouse and bedding plant. The flowers are shaped like Verbenas and show a great variety of color. Hardy perennial. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.

LOVE IN A MIST
(See Nigella.)

Larkspur, Annul
(*DELPHINIUM AJACIS*)

A splendid annual for general garden culture. Seed sown early in April will produce flowering plants early in July and then a continuous succession of bloom until frost. The flowers are produced on spikes and are of a great variety of color. Make charming bouquets and stand up well. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

Double Tall. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
Double Dwarf. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Larkspur, Perennial
(*DELPHINIUM HYBRIDUM*)

A popular, hardy perennial. Seed sown early in the spring will bloom in August. Plants should be set about 6 to 8 inches apart the first season and then thinned out the second year. Splendid for planting in groups in hardy borders and also in front of shrubbery. Pkt., 10c.

Linum Grandiflorum
Rubrum (Scarlet Flax)

A showy and effective bedding plant. The flowers are deep crimson with black centers and saucer-shaped. The foliage of the plant is delicate and slender. Hardy annual. Height, 1½ feet. Pkt., 10c.

Lobelia

Excellent border plants for geraniums and other bedding plants. In bloom during summer and August. The plants are of compact growth and bear a profusion of delicate flowers. Fine for vases, baskets and porch boxes. Height, 6 inches.

Crystal Palace Blue. Half-hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

Marigold

The African and French Marigolds are among the most popular of free-flowering annuals of easy culture. The flowers are double, about one to one and a half inches in diameter and of brilliant yellow, maroon and brown colors. They do best in light soil and with plenty of sunshine. Make splendid bouquets.

Dwarf Double French. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Double African. Pkt., 10c.

Maurandia

A rival of the Smilax for Window-garden planting. It is of delicate beauty, hardy and easily grown from seed. Will grow to a height of ten feet on a trellis. Pkt., 10c.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM
(See Ice Plant.)

MEXICAN BURNING BUSH

(See Burning Bush.)

MORNING GLORY

(See Convolvulus.)



Mignonette.

Mignonette
(*RESEDA ODORATA*)

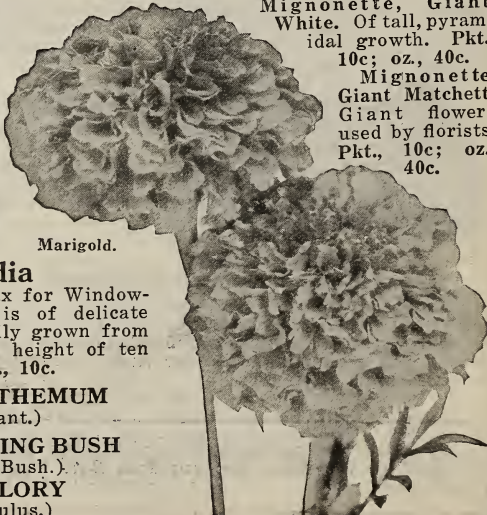
An unassuming flower with a very delicate odor making a splendid addition to any bouquet. If seed is sown in April and again in July flowers may be had all summer and fall. Can also be grown in pots for winter flowering.

Mignonette Grandiflora. Large flowering, very fragrant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Mignonette, Golden Queen. Golden yellow color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Mignonette, Giant White. Of tall, pyramidal growth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Mignonette, Giant Matchett. Giant flowers used by florists. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.



Marigold.



Have a Conkey Corner in Your Poultry House



Raising poultry is pleasant and profitable when "good luck" is with you. Good luck, however, is not merely a matter of chance, but of BEING PREPARED. For more than twenty-five years Conkey has been THE POULTRY DOCTOR. Take his advice. Install a Conkey Corner of remedies in your poultry house as insurance against disease, trouble, loss and disappointment.

We sell Conkey's Poultry and Stock Remedies because we know they are reliable and we can guarantee them as follows:

Your money refunded cheerfully if any Conkey remedy does not satisfy.

CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK FREE if you call at our store, or mailed for 6 cents in stamps.



Conkey's ROUP REMEDY



When Roup breaks out there's no time to experiment—start treatment at once—the disease is very contagious. Cold, rainy weather and changeable conditions intensify Roup. When birds sneeze, froth in eyes, or run at nose put Conkey's Roup Remedy in the drinking water. Sick birds doctor them-

selves and others are protected from catching the disease. Better still, always at the first sign of "roupy weather" place Conkey's Roup Remedy in fountains—it's a great preventive.

Packages: 30c, 60c, \$1.20; 1½ lb. can \$2.50; breeder size (5-lb. can) \$5.75. All postpaid.

Conkey's Roup Pills

For treating individual cases and for use at shows when birds develop colds. These pills have saved many a valuable bird.

Packages: 30c, 60c, \$1.20, all postpaid; breeder size (1000 pills) \$3.00; or \$3.10 postpaid.

Conkey's Canker and Bronchitis Remedy



This splendid remedy checks cankerous growths and sores and soon restores the bird to normal. This remedy is Conkey's Specific for bronchitis. Also desirable in treating individual cases of Roup and for use at shows for colds.

Package 50c postpaid.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy



So-called Cholera, bowel troubles, indigestion, diarrhea and kindred ailments often kill a whole flock in a few days. Diarrhea, a drowsy, listless appearance and great thirst—these are the signals to put Conkey's Cholera Remedy in the drinking water.

Packages: 25c, 50c, \$1.00, all postpaid; breeder size 5 lbs., \$2.50; or \$2.65 postpaid.

Conkey's FLY KNOCKER For Cows and Horses



Dairymen, horsemen, cattlemen and sheep raisers declare this to be the best investment they make—animals free from insects do better in milk and butter fat production, while growing stock unquestionably fattens faster when relieved from disease-spreading insects. Conkey's Fly Kicker for many years has held the confidence of persons having animals under their care

as an "always reliable" repellent. Conkey's is not a "cheap" product when the price is compared with inferior imitations, but many declare it to be very economical because of its superior lasting qualities.

We sell Conkey's Fly Kicker on this guarantee:

Buy a can, try it for 15 days, then if you are not satisfied we will refund your money.

Cans: qt. 60c; ½ gal. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$7.25; 10 gal. \$14.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.



Conkey's POULTRY TONIC

Every bird from chick to maturity will be more productive, healthier and more profitable if given a good tonic and regulator. Conkey's Poultry Tonic helps birds to get more out of their feed; they produce more eggs and better flesh on LESS FEED, through better digestion and assimilation.

Conkey's Tonic is all medicine—free from filler, red pepper, and "hot stuff" to overstimulate the birds and break down their health. Conkey's builds on a natural healthy basis, inducing steady and persistent laying. Keeps the young chicks growing, makes molting easy, strengthens the bird for bad weather and generally maintains a high health average.

Buy it by the *pail*. Packages: 25c, 50c, \$1.00; *pails*, 12-lb. \$1.60; 25-lb. \$3.00; *bags*, 50-lb. \$5.00; 100-lb. \$9.50. *Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.*



Conkey's Gape Remedy

Don't try to extract gapes with a wire or feather when you can get such an effective remedy as Conkey offers. This remedy comprises two powders—both in same box for one price—one sifted over chicks causes them to dislodge the worms in windpipe by coughing, the other is a tonic powder which is mixed in the feed—to help the bird build up its resisting powers.

Pkgs: 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid.



Conkey's Limberneck Remedy

For limberneck (or ptomaine poisoning) this remedy should be on hand in your Conkey Corner at all times as Limberneck must be treated promptly.

Pkgs: 50c; or 55c postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Conditioner

Highly concentrated fowl-regulator, blood-purifier and nerve food, to build up birds in a rundown condition or for fowls recovering from disease. Splendid for putting birds in condition for shows, and sustaining them during exhibition.

Pkgs: 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid.



Conkey's NOX Solidified Disinfectant and Stock Dip

Here is a high grade disinfectant in solid form. A little cube—only an inch square—mixed in water makes a gallon of dip or disinfectant with a co-efficient of 5.25, making it 2 to 3 times as strong as most coal-tar disinfectants.

Conkey's Nox is made of imported oils—noted for their uniformity—and concentrated by an exclusive, patented process. It is of a nature similar to Conkey's Nox-i-cide, but in a condensed, easily-handled form.

Packages: 6 cubes, 25c; 15 cubes, 60c; 30 cubes, \$1.00; 75 cubes (2½ lbs.) \$1.75; 150 cubes (5 lbs.) \$3.25. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

Ask for special prices on larger quantities.



Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy

This ointment applied to birds' legs in a few treatments will kill the parasites responsible for the trouble and heal up the legs with a healthy lustre.

Package 25c postpaid.

Conkey's Stock Tonic

A general conditioner of real merit for live stock.

Packages: 25c, 50c; pails, 12 lb. \$2.10; 25 lbs. \$3.45; bags, 50 lb. \$5.25; 100 lb. \$10.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

Conkey's LICE POWDER

(Contains Sodium Fluoride)



For dusting hens, nests, growing chicks—wherever body lice must be overcome.

Packages: 20c, 35c, 75c; pails 12-lb. \$2.60; 25-lb. \$5.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

Conkey's Mite Liquid

For painting roosts, fittings, inside of house, nest boxes and wherever mites congregate.

Cans: qt. 60c; 2-qt. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5-gal. \$7.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment

For overcoming and preventing the murderous head louse which "eats up" baby chicks.

Packages: 10c, 25c, postpaid.

Conkey's Lice Fix

A preparation in ointment form for fighting body lice. One application lasts a month.

Packages: 25c, 50c postpaid.

Conkey's

THE ORIGINAL

BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED

Raises Husky Chicks

A Ready Prepared Mash for baby chicks and all self-feeding young fowls. This remarkable feed—originated by Conkey and prepared through processes controlled and used exclusively by Conkey is a complete ration—containing all the elements needed for safely starting baby chicks, ducklings, goslings, poults, guineas, pheasants, etc.



HIS superior chick mash was the first commercial poultry feed containing buttermilk—that is why we call it the only ORIGINAL buttermilk starting feed.

Conkey's did not "just happen"—it is a scientifically-balanced feed as clean and wholesome and as conscientiously-prepared as "infant food." Selected, plump grains, ground to proper fineness, are combined with other ingredients so as to make the feed readily digestible, palatable and nutritious. TASTE it, SMELL it, that's the way to judge a chick feed.

Conkey's carries buttermilk in just the right proportion as an aid in prevention of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea, "leg weakness," etc. The buttermilk is Semi-Solid buttermilk, blended with the other ingredients by the ORIGINAL process in such a way as to preserve the appetizing, tonic, and other properties of the newly-churned product.

The moisture in the buttermilk is drawn off by the exclusive Conkey process in such a way as not to subject it to the terrific heat usually required in "drying" buttermilk.

Lactic acid in buttermilk is described as an "Intestinal Broom" which sweeps away unfriendly bacteria and disease germs in the delicate digestive tract. Buttermilk is also rich in one of the vitamins necessary to growing birds. It is a wonderful appetizer, aid to digestion, and flesh builder.

However, it is not the buttermilk nor the other ingredients alone that causes people to declare that their chicks *grow twice as fast* on Conkey's.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, 12%; Crude Fibre, 4%; Crude Fat 3%; Nitrogen Free Extract, 56%; Carbohydrates, 60%.

Ingredients

Semi-Sol'd Buttermilk, pinhead oatmeal, a special wheat middlings, whole corn meal, corn feed meal and granulated bone.

It is not the buttermilk alone that protects the chicks from disease during the first critical eight weeks. The secret is in the combination of these materials by the Conkey method—the balancing of the ration, as Conkey alone knows how.

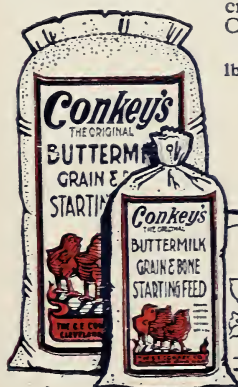
Don't be influenced by "cheaper" imitations labeled "buttermilk"—that word may be used to deceive unwary buyers—to cover up a multitude of "sinful" grains, mill sweepings, poisonous weed seeds, musty screenings, worthless by-products, or other poor material having little or no nutritive value.

Conkey's is so palatable that one poultryman said it ought to be used for "breakfast food." One woman wrote: "My chicks just love Conkey's. It is so tasty, and my, how they do grow! Better still, we didn't have a single loss in the present hatch, no White Diarrhea or other bowel troubles like before we began using Conkey's."

FEED IT FIRST 8 WEEKS

Conkey's is all the chicks need the first eight weeks except greens, charcoal, grit, clean water and some fine scratch grains in the litter for exercise. Give grit and water from the start. During the second week add green stuff and in the fourth week finely cracked grains, like Conkey's Chick Grains.

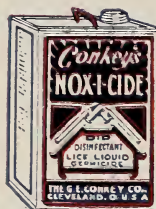
Packed in convenient sizes from 2½ lbs. up. Buy 1½ lbs. for every chick.
Ask or write for prices.



DONT BREAK THE CONKEY CHAIN

Conkey's NOX-I-CIDE

DIP AND DISINFECTANT



Every poultry yard, farm, home, factory, stable, store, office building—in fact, every place where sanitation is necessary to health—needs Conkey's Nox-i-cide every day in the year.

For poultrymen, Conkey's Nox-i-cide has a large variety of uses as a disinfectant and germicide. It is approved by poultry experts everywhere.

For spraying during the "weekly clean-up," as a preventive of disease and a help in keeping down red mites, ticks, blue bugs, etc., Conkey's Nox-i-cide is practically unexcelled. In fact, some poultrymen declare it to be indispensable, since proper sanitary conditions are the very foundation of successful poultry operations. In addition, Conkey's Nox-i-cide is very effective for washing incubators, brooders, fountains and other utensils.

Conkey's Nox-i-cide is also widely used and highly recommended as a dip for hogs, sheep, cattle and other animals. Swine owners are generous in their praise of Conkey's Nox-i-cide for fighting hog lice, both as a dip and as a disinfectant for wallows, houses and general uses.

Try Conkey's Nox-i-cide for household uses—for assisting in driving out ants, destroying odors, routing out bedbugs and cockroaches, for making sinks, cess-pools, garbage containers, etc., sanitary and safe.

A money-back guarantee covers Conkey's Nox-i-cide as well as all other Conkey products. Take a can home and if you are not satisfied we will refund your money.

Cans: Pint 50c; Quart 80c; ½ Gallon \$1.30; Gallon \$2.00; 5 Gallons \$9.25; 10 Gallons \$17.75. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

Ask for Prices on Sprayers



Conkey's Sorehead Remedy

For dangerous, contagious sorehead or chicken pox, pigeon pox, warts and pian. Attacks the trouble from two angles—a powder for the blood and a salve for the sores.

Packages: 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (1 lb. salve, 5 lb. powder) \$3.50; 10 lbs. powder only, \$3.50; or \$3.65 postpaid.



Conkey's Blackhead Remedy

Turkey breeders should have a package on hand as Blackhead is deadly in advanced stages. Should be given regularly to growing poults.

Packages: 50c; or 55c postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy

This prescription rids birds of many troublesome worms, thus promoting a return to healthy conditions. Give it as soon as you suspect worms—it will help the whole flock.

Pkgs: 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size, (5 lbs.) \$2.75; or \$2.85 postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Laxative

Wherever a laxative or purgative is needed this remedy is just the thing for birds—by varying the dosage you can produce either a mild or a strong effect. Works without a debilitating after-effect.

Experts say, and we have found through experiments, that a poultry laxative given every week or two not only keeps birds in better condition but also increases the egg yield very materially. If you are not employing this method, try it and be convinced.

Pkgs: 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (5-lbs.) \$2.75; or \$2.90 postpaid.

Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy



Once you have used this old reliable preparation, you will never be without it. As a preventive of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea and other digestive complaints, it has given great satisfaction for many years.

After getting a start diarrhetic conditions often sweep away the whole hatch—hundreds of chicks. Play safe—keep this remedy in the drinking water until the danger period is past.

This remedy is also recommended as a preventive measure and in treatment of coccidiosis, a diarrhetic condition which attacks chicks similarly to White Diarrhea, but which differs from White Diarrhea in that a principal symptom is bloody droppings rather than white.

Pkgs: 30c, 60c, \$1.20, all postpaid; breeder size (1200 Tablets) \$4.00; or \$4.10 postpaid.

Barteldes Fine Nasturtiums

Nasturtiums require so little care and bloom so freely that there is no reason why every housewife should not pick a nice fresh bouquet every morning. Don't buy just a packet of Nasturtium. Buy the seed by the ounce or quarter pound and plant a good long row. You can never have too many flowers. If you can't pick them all, get your neighbors to help you. Plant some of the separate colors and the newer varieties. You will be delighted with them.

TALL NASTURTIIUMS

Usually used for arbor or trellis planting but do equally well for mass planting without supports. On a trellis they will grow to a height of 6 to 10 feet.

Coccineum. Bright orange scarlet.
Heinemani. Silky bronze chocolate.
Pearl. Creamy white.
Regelianum. Brownish violet.
Schillingi. Bright yellow with maroon blotches.
Atropurpureum. Dark crimson.
Hemisphaericum. Straw color, rosy blotched, fine.
King Theodore. Crimson, dark-leaved.
 Any of the above. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.
 Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.
TALL FRENCH CHAMELEON. Noted for its wonderful richness of color. It has a unique feature in that flowers of different colors and different markings are borne on the same plant. Pkt., 10c. ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

MADAM GUNTER'S HYBRIDS. A grand strain of tall growth, containing many colors not found in other mixtures. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c.

NEW IVY LEAVED. A brilliant variety differing from others both in foliage and flower. The leaves are deep rich green veined with silvery white and resemble the hardy English Ivy in form and veining. The flowers are rather small but of deep, scarlet color and of distinct shape. The best variety for hanging baskets, vases, porch boxes and indoor culture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c.

LOBB'S VARIETIES. Noted for their brilliant flowers, height of vine and rapidity of growth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c.

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS

The dwarf varieties are excellent for borders, along paths, and for pot culture. They grow to be about a foot high and are in constant bloom.

Brilliant. A handsome scarlet.
King Theodore. Maroon.
Lady Bird. Orange, yellow, red spots.
Pearl. Creamy white.
Ruby King. A blue tinted red.
Empress of India. Dark red flowers with dark leaves.
Purpureum. Crimson.
Spotted Varieties.
 Any of the above. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.



Moonflower—Ipomoea.



Nasturtiums.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 35c.

DWARF FRENCH CHAMELEON. Same as the tall Chameleon except in size of plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c.

SPECIAL NASTURTIUM OFFER. Six packets of any nasturtiums, your choice for 45c or 5 one ounce packets for 85c.

Mourning Bride (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*)

The great variation of color, the long stems together with the long keeping qualities of the flower make this one of the best annuals for bouquets. The plants are of dwarf compact habit and bloom abundantly from August until after frost. Height, 18 inches. Hardy annuals. Pkt., 5c.

Moonflower (*Ipomoea Mexicana*)

One of the most rapid of summer climbers. One plant will cover with a dense mass of leaves a trellis 30 feet high and six feet wide. Beautiful, wax-like flowers open at night and on cloudy days. The seed has a very hard shell and should be filed before planting. Tender annual. Pkt., 10c.

Mimulus

Half-hardy perennials which are fine for greenhouse, moist shady situations, vases and baskets. Bloom the first year if sown early. Flowers beautifully marked and spotted.

Moschatus. Musk plant. Pkt., 10c.

Tigrinus. Monkey flower. Pkt., 10c.

Nemophila

Beautiful annuals which thrive best in rather cool, partially shaded locations. The flowers are of bright colors in endless variety and are borne freely all summer. Height, about one foot. Pkt., 10c.

MOSS ROSE

(See Portulaca.)

MYOSOTIS

(See Forget-Me-Not.)



Nigella.

Nicotiana Affinis

A free flowering annual of the tobacco family. The plants are about three feet high and bear fragrant, star-shaped white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Nicotiana Sanderae

Greatly admired for its brilliant carmine-red flowers which are borne in great profusion from early May until Autumn. The fragrance is more delicate than that of the affinis. Sow the seeds early in the spring and transplant to open ground 2 feet apart when weather is suitable. Pkt., 15c.

Passion Flower (*Passiflora coerulea*)

A very interesting climbing plant bearing singularly beautiful flowers. A native of tropical South America where it climbs from tree to tree. Pkt., 10c.

Oxalis

Very attractive and beautiful plants, with richly colored flowers, suitable for rock and rustic baskets. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 6 inches. Pkt., 10c.

Nigella Damascena (Love-in-a-mist or Devil-in-the-Bush)

A showy annual with finely cut foliage and attractive flowers of light blue color. Foliage and flowers splendid for bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

Ornamental Grasses

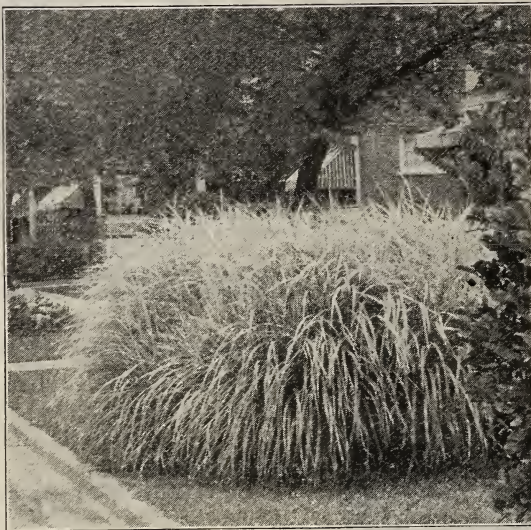
These grasses are very pretty in the garden and are also quite an addition to either fresh bouquets for summer or dried bouquets for winter.

Gynerium argenteum (Pampas Grass). Forms tall, elegant plumes of striking appearance. Pkt., 10c.

Lagurus ovatus (Hare's Tail). Very pretty in bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

Stipa pennata (Feather Grass). Very graceful. Pkt., 10c.

Ornamental Grasses Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Clump of Ornamental Grass.

A CHILDREN'S GARDEN

Do you know of anything prettier or nicer than a little girl taking care of her own flower garden? Encourage this by setting aside a small piece of ground and providing a few seeds.

We offer a few varieties which are so easy to grow that they practically take care of themselves:

- 1 Pkt. Dwarf Mixed Nasturtium 5c
- 1 Pkt. Colossal Zinnia 15c
- 1 Pkt. Petunia 5c
- 1 Pkt. California Poppy 10c

35c
Special price of Children's Collection, 30c, postpaid.

Petunia

The Petunia rivals the Nasturtium in general popularity. Few flowers equal the Petunia for general mass, porch or window box planting. The only requirements are good soil and a sunny location. Can be sown indoors and transplanted or for mass planting can be sown outdoors early in May. In bloom from July to October.

Giants of California. Produce immense blossoms. Pkt., 20c.

Double Mixed. Saved from the choicest, double flowers. Pkt., 30c.

Striped and Blotched Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
Single Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 40c.



Petunia.

He who blesses most is blest
And God and man shall know his worth
Who strives to leave as his behest
An added beauty to the earth.

Barteldes Select Pansies

Always a favorite with the children and too well known to need any description. The pansy is a hardy biennial and will bloom the second year but as the flowers are not as large the second year it is best to resow each season. Seed may be sown either in the fall or very early in the spring. Use good soil and transplant just as soon as the plants are large enough to handle. Plant them out in the open where they get wind and sunshine but give them plenty of water and thorough cultivation.

Barteldes Giant Market Pansies

This strain is the result of many years of careful breeding and selection. The flowers are truly of immense size and of the richest coloring. Under favorable conditions they grow to a diameter of three inches and over. The plants are compact, healthy, round bushes which bear an abundance of these giant blossoms. If you want the very finest and largest pansies use this seed. We know you will be delighted. Pkt., 15c.

Bugnots Fine Mixed

Large five blotched type. The plants are vigorous, bearing large flowers of fine form and substance well above the plants. Pkt., 15c.

Trimardeau Pansies

The Trimardeau is a superior race of robust, deep-rooting plants bearing fine large flowers of great variety of colors. We have discarded all other separate colored pansies for the Trimardeau strains as we know they are the most satisfactory.

White. With dark centers.

Black. King of the Blacks.

Yellow. A beautiful clear color.

Blue. Azure blue.

Purple. Deep, royal purple.

Bronze. A fine golden bronze.

Trimardeau Mixed. Many colors.

Each of the above Trimardeau Pansies at 10c per packet or the entire collection of seven for 50c.

Barteldes Giant Market Pansy.
15c per packet.

Sweet Scented Pansy

This is the result of a hybridization of the Pansy and the Sweet Violet. It retained the color and shape of the Pansy, and also the sweet fragrance of the Violet. The flowers are of good size and beautifully colored. Pkt., 15c.

Cassier's Giant Odier

Extra large flowers of the popular three- and five-spotted Odier type. Pkt., 15c.

Good Mixed

A very good strain of all colors. Excellent for bedding purposes. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 40c; ½ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25.

Pansy Plants

Some people have neither the time nor inclination to raise pansies from seed. We can furnish fine large flowered Pansy plants in the spring at 60 cents per dozen, postpaid.



Barteldes Pansies.

Phlox Drummondii.**Phlox Drummondii**

Often called the Texan Pride. It ranks with the Petunia, Nasturtium and Zinnia, for general garden culture. The seed may be sown any time after danger of frost and in a few weeks the plants are a mass of bloom, remaining so until frost. They need a good sunny location and prefer light, rich loam. They may be used in many ways but make the finest show in masses, beds and borders. Hardy annual, height 18 inches.

Phlox alba. White. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox, Star of Quedlinburg. Flowers are star-shaped and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox Drummondii Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.40.

Pinks (Dianthus)

A beautiful class of flowers which should be used more generally in garden culture. Some are biennials but all are commonly treated as annuals. Seed sown out of doors when danger of frost is past will produce plants that bear flowers in a few weeks time. Bloom constantly from July until frost and if covered will bloom again the second season.

Dianthus Chinensis (Double China). Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Dianthus Laciniatus (Double Imperial). Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Dianthus Heddewigii. Single. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Dianthus Heddewigii. Double. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Dianthus Albus Flore Pleno (Double White). Pkt., 10c.

Dianthus Plumarius (Perpetual). June Pinks, Clover or Grass Pinks. Hardy and fine for old-fashioned gardens. Pkt., 10c.

Poppies

An old-fashioned flower that has come back into popular favor. They bear so profusely and are of such brilliant colors that they are especially valuable for mass planting. The flowers should be picked just before they open and in the morning when the dew is on them. The annuals should be planted early in the spring and not transplanted but thinned to at least 4 inches apart. It is well to make a succession of sowing as they bloom for only a short time. It is best to sow the Oriental Poppy in the fall but the Iceland, also a perennial will bloom the first year if sown in the spring.

Single and Double Poppies Mixed

A fine collection of all the best annual varieties. Plant these in a mass or row and you will get a beautiful effect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Shirley Poppy

Splendid strain of annual poppies of the greatest variety of color. The flowers range from pure white to maroon with all intermediate shadings and all combinations imaginable. Of easy culture and free bloomers. Pkt., 10c.

Iceland Poppy

These are hardy perennials which will flower the first year from seed. The foliage is fern-like the plants of neat, compact growth and send up slender stalks about twelve inches high bearing brilliantly colored flowers. Are fine for bouquets and for this purpose should be picked when in the bud. If the flowers are picked daily the plants will bear all season. They will continue to bear from year to year. Pkt., 10c.

Oriental Poppy

For brilliancy of color there is nothing that quite equals the Oriental Poppy. The flowers are of enormous size, often six inches in diameter and the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and deep maroon. Especially adapted to mass planting and in hardy borders with shrubs or other perennials. The seed should be sown in the early spring in the open ground. The plants disappear during July and August appearing again as soon as weather gets cool. The plants will increase in size from year to year. Pkt., 10c.

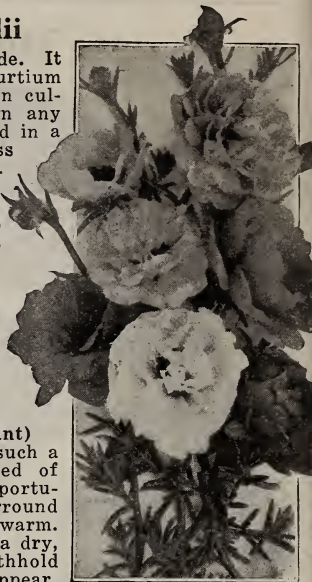
Portulaca

(Moss Rose or Sun Plant)

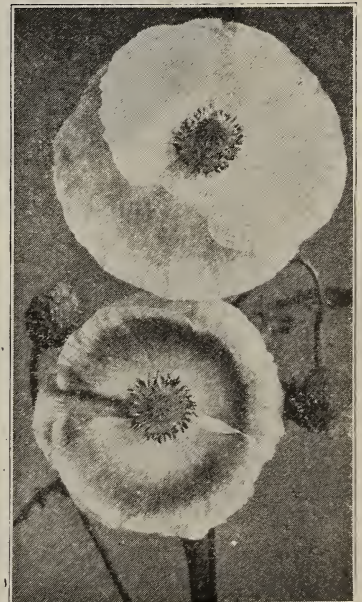
Few flowers can make such a dazzling display as a bed of these brilliant-colored portulacas. Plant in the open ground after soil has become warm. Do best in light soil and a dry, sunny situation. Withhold water after the plants appear. Fine for massing in beds, edging, rockwork and frequently used to cover sunny banks. It is a good plan to mix the seed with three or four times as much sand or dry earth to get a better distribution in sowing.

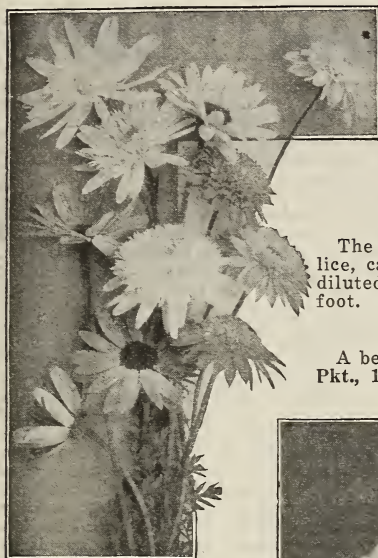
Single Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

**Portulaca.**

Plant Flower Seeds
and
Say it With Flowers

**Shirley Poppy—Papaver.**



Pyrethrum.

Schizanthus

A beautiful annual that should be in every garden. The flowers are so dainty that this is often called the Butterfly Flower. They come into bloom very quickly and are splendid for borders, gardens, and also for cut flowers. Don't let another season go by without trying this beautiful flower. Height 18 inches. Pkt., 10c.

Sensitive Plant (Mimosa Pudica)

One of the few plants sensitive to the touch. When the leaves are touched they immediately droop or fold together. The plants are about 1½ feet high and bear pinkish-white flowers. A very interesting plant. Annual. Pkt., 10c.

SILENE ARMERIA (See Catchfly.)

Smilax (Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides)

Used by all florists in wreaths, with cut-flowers, and for table decorations. A beautiful climbing plant with graceful foliage. Can be grown in-doors and when trained on a wire or trellis makes a very ornamental plant. Tender annual. Pkt., 10c.

Stokesia Cyania (Corn Flower Aster)

We recommend this as one of the best among the hardy perennials. The plants grow to a height of about 20 inches and flower freely from early July until frost. The flowers resemble the Corn-Flower in shape but are much larger and of a beautiful lavender-blue color. Stokesia should be in every hardy garden or hardy border. The flowers are beautiful in bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

FROM HONDURAS.

Personally I should like always whenever you are issuing new catalogs to send me one, as I am perfectly satisfied with your seeds and aim to order from your firm all the while.

J. F. DUNN.

Primrose (Primula)

One of the most desirable of house plants. They will bloom all winter and then can be transplanted out-doors where they will bloom all summer. They are perennial but for best results the new seed should be sown each year. The young plants should be protected from frost, damp, and cutting winds but should not be forced. Height, 9 inches.

Primula obconica. Pkt., 15c.

Primula sinensis. Pkt., 15c.

Pyrethrum Roseum (Insect Powder Plant)

The dried and powdered flowers of this plant are often used to repel plant lice, cabbage worms and other insects. It is not poisonous and should be diluted with ten times its bulk of flour before being applied. Height, one foot. Pkt., 10c.

Pyrethrum Aureum

A beautiful bedding plant with golden leaves. Also called Golden Feather. Pkt., 10c.



Salpiglossis.

Annual. Pkt., 10c.

RAGGED SAILOR

(See Bachelor's Button.)

RESEDA ODORATA

(See Mignonette.)

RICINUS

(See Castor Beans.)

Salpiglossis

Follow our suggestion and plant a packet of Salpiglossis or the "Orchid of the Hardy Annuals" as it is sometimes called. The flower resembles the petunia in shape, comes in the greatest variety of colors, and each flower is veined with a glint of gold. Fine for bouquets. Hardy annual, height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Salvia Splendens

The brightest and most popular of all bedding plants. The bright red flowers make a veritable blaze of color in the fall. Sow the seed in the house early or out-doors about May first. Height about 2 to 2½ feet. Pkt., 10c.



Stokesia Cyania.

BARTELDES

Every garden should have a row of Sweet Peas. A nice row of them will provide you with a beautiful bouquet day after day. Plant them early, give them good rich soil, pick the blossoms every day and you will be richly rewarded for your trouble.

Culture. Sweet Peas do best in good, rich soil that is inclined to be a little clayey. Fall is the best time to prepare the soil, especially if manure is used. Pea vines like moist soil and often the heat originated by the manure combined with the heat from the sun is too much for the vines. They turn yellow and die. Use a good commercial fertilizer or else apply the manure in the fall. Dig a trench a foot deep and about 16 inches wide and mix in this about six inches of top soil with good manure or commercial fertilizer. Plant the seeds in this trench in two rows, dropping the seeds about two inches apart. Cover about two inches deep and then gradually fill the trench as the plants grow. The trench should be made so that water will drain off. The seed should be planted just as early in the spring as possible as late sowing produces rank growth but few flowers. Provide a trellis, wire or brush for the vines to climb on and pick the flowers every day. An application of bone dust and nitrate of soda will hasten the blooming time.

If you want your Sweet Peas to do wonderfully well use Nitragin. Garden size, 20c.

New Early and Long Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

These bloom from three to four weeks earlier than standard orchid Sweet Peas.

These flowers show the greatest development in Sweet Pea culture since the Spencer or Orchid-flowering varieties were introduced.

For the past few years these early or Christmas-flowering varieties have been used exclusively by florists for winter or greenhouse culture. It has been found that these splendid new sorts are especially valuable for amateur gardeners for out-door planting.

They are extremely vigorous, bloom fully four weeks ahead of the standard sorts and under favorable conditions will bloom for a period up to four months. They will be highly prized in the middle west as they will produce an abundance of bloom before the hot weather sets in.

If you are going to plant any Sweet Peas be sure that you plant at least a few of these early and long flowering varieties. We know that you will be delighted with them.

We offer below a few of the very best.

Include Some of These in Your Order

ASTA OHN. A very beautiful lavender, of large size and sure to be very popular.

CREAM. A fine cream color. The flowers are of immense size and frilled and duplexed.

LIBERTY. A new variety of brilliant red color.

MRS. A. A. SKAACH. Flowers of bright shell pink color.

WHITE ORCHID. White flowers of good size and fine shape.

YARRAWA. One of the most popular of the new varieties. The color on opening is rose, changing as the flower develops to a light pink standard, tinted buff with blush wings.

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER MIXED. A fine mixture of all colors.

Price of any of the above, 15c per packet, 60c per ounce.

Spencer Sweet Peas

If you are going to have Sweet Peas why not plant the Spencer varieties and have the best? The seeds cost a little more but they require no more land nor labor and the flowers are much larger and much more beautiful. If you will try the Spencers you will be so well pleased with them that you will plant them every year hereafter.

PINK AND WHITE

Blanche Ferry Spencer. Light pink standard with white wings. Very attractive. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

WHITE

Constance Hinton Spencer. The best black-seeded, white-flowered Spencer; the flowers are large and of true Spencer form. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

Etta Dyke. Immense, frilled flowers. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

White Spencer. The flowers are extremely large and beautiful. The bold standard is crinkled and fluted and its wavy leaves are so folded that the keel is almost hidden. The flowers are borne three and four to the stem. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.



Asta Ohn.

SWEET PEAS

PINK

True Countess Spencer. One of the oldest of the Spencers and still very popular. It is of soft pink color with slightly darkened edges. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

Duplex Spencer. Large wavy, creamy pink with double or duplex standards. Very fine. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

Decorator. Charming shade of old rose. Large flowers which are beautifully frilled. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

Hercules. A giant rosy pink with slightly darker edges. Usually four flowers to the stem. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

Illuminator. Rich cerise salmon. One of the prettiest. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

BLUSH PINK

Apple Blossom Spencer. Very large, standard bright rose, wings primrose with a flush of rose tint. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

STRAW AND PINK

Mrs. Routzahn Spencer. The flowers are of immense size with wavy edges and usually born four to the stem. The color is a beautiful blending of soft straw color, tinted with blush pink, and shading to apricot and rose at the edges. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c.

BLUE

Captain of the Blues Spencer. The flowers are of immense size and always well waved and crinkled. The standard is purplish-maroon and the wings bluish-purple showing veins of rosy purple. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.



RED

Fiery Cross. The most sensational and remarkable introduction of recent years. The color is fire-red or orange scarlet. The flowers are beautifully waved and fluted, and usually three to four to the stem. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 50c.

King Edward Spencer. One of the most popular of the Spencers. The flowers are of enormous size and waved and crinkled to a pronounced degree. The color is a beautiful, rich red. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

MAROON

Othello Spencer. Flowers a very deep maroon; large and wavy with drooping wings. A strong grower and a free bloomer. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

Nubian Spencer. Fine chocolate-maroon. The largest and darkest of the maroons. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

LAVENDER

Florence Nightingale. A charming soft, rich lavender, enlivened by a faint sheen of pink. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

Asta Ohn. A soft, pinkish lavender. Very large and wavy. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

SPENCER MIXED. A splendid mixture of Spencer varieties. If you have only a little space for Sweet Peas and do not wish the flowers all of one color, plant the Spencer mixed. We know you will be pleased. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.80.

Standard or Grandiflora Varieties

Navy Blue. A rich violet purple with the effects of a dark navy blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Dorothy Eckford. A fine white flower, and a good bloomer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Blanche Ferry. Pretty pink and white flowers. One of the earliest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

King Edward VII. A large, bright scarlet flower. Very popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

America. The best of the striped varieties. The flowers are red striped on white and are very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. A beautiful flower with lavender standard and azure blue wings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Miss Wilmott. A strong and vigorous grower with large orange pink flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Othello. A deep, velvety maroon. A bouquet of Othello or of Othello and Dorothy Eckford is very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. A fine clear, primrose yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

Barteldes Best Mixed. A fine mixture of all popular varieties. Will give you an abundance of fine flowers in many different shades and colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., 90c.

Cupid Sweet Peas

Grows to be about ten inches high and therefore suitable for pot culture, hanging baskets, borders, etc. Blossoms are smaller than those of the standard varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Everlasting Sweet Peas

A perennial climber, producing a succession of white, rose, and purple blossoms. The flowers are of good size and produced in clusters. Fine for arbors, trellises, fences. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Inoculate your Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, and Beans with Nitragin. It will insure the very best results. Garden Size, only 20c.



Sweet William.

SUNFLOWERS

(See Helianthus.)

SWAN RIVER DAISY

(See Brachycome.)

Sweet Sultan (Centaurea Moschata)

A handsome annual bearing beautiful fragrant flowers on long, slender stems. In bloom from July until October. Splendid for bouquets and should be in every garden. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus)

A beautiful perennial producing an abundance of flowers in a great variety of rich colors. A bed of Sweet William is very attractive and the flowers are in bloom in mid-summer when flowers are rather scarce. Height 18 inches.

Single Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

TASSEL FLOWER

(See Caccalia.)

Thunbergia Alatum

(Climbing Black Eyed Susan)

A climber that is especially adapted for planting in hanging baskets and vases, and also for low trellises or fences. Bears pretty buff, white and orange flowers with dark eyes. Prefers sunny locations. Height 4 feet. Pkt., 10c.

TROPAEOLUM CANARIENSE

(See Canary Bird Flower.)

Ten Weeks Stocks

(Cut and Come Again—Cheiranthus matthiola)

A well known annual of easy culture and suited to both garden and pot culture. The plants are compact with fine dull leaves and bear the flowers on long, stiff stems. Half-hardy annual. Height one to two feet. Pkt., 10c.

Verbena

The Verbena is one of the most popular of bedding plants. Easily grown from seed, and can be used in beds, borders, mounds, vases, and window boxes, with good results. The flowers are of bright colors and produced profusely from June until frost.

Verbenas in Separate Colors. Either white, pink, purple, blue, scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Verbenas. Pkt., 10c.

Violet (Viola Odorata)

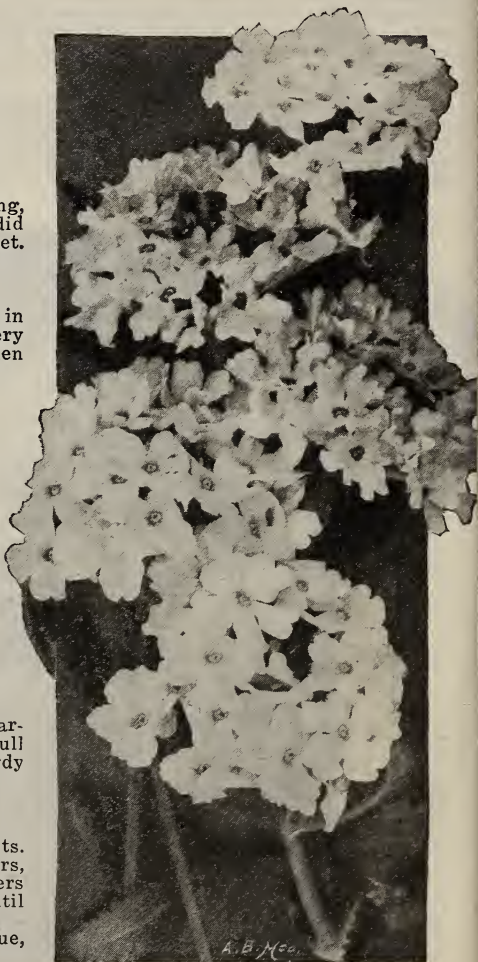
No garden is complete without a nice bed of violets. They bloom ahead of other flowers, and their fragrance is delightful. They will thrive in shady places and therefore can be planted where other plants will not do well. A violet bed around the foot of a big shade tree is very attractive. Provide good rich soil and after you once get a bed established you can get any number of plants by dividing the roots. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

Wild Flower Garden

A garden of flowers in rows or beds is very attractive but also takes some work to keep it in shape. If you have not time for such work and want to grow some nice flowers just spade up a good patch of soil in some sunny location and sow some of our Wild Flower Garden Seeds.

This Wild Flower Garden is a mixture of a great many varieties which will bloom throughout the season and provide many beautiful bouquets. The children would be especially interested in such a garden as they can pick a great many different kinds of flowers.

Prepare the soil well and sow the seed very thinly so as to give the plants a chance to develop properly. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.



Verbena.



Zinnias.

Vincia (Periwinkle or Old Maid)

A free-blooming tender, perennial bedding plant. It has glossy, green leaves and pretty red and white flowers. They flower from seed the first season and if taken into the house before frost they will bloom all winter. A fine cut-flower as the buds open readily in water. Pkt., 10c.

Wallflower

A deliciously fragrant, half hardy perennial which deserves more general cultivation. Their adaptability to both pot culture and out-door planting, together with their fragrance makes them very popular where they are known. The coloring runs mainly to rich yellow, orange and purple, and is oriental in effect.

Double. Pkt., 15c.

Single. Pkt., 10c.

Whitlavia Grandiflora

An elegant annual with delicate foliage and a drooping cluster of rich dark blue and white bell shaped flowers. Fine for baskets, vases and porch boxes. Will do well in partly shaded situation. Height 1 foot. Pkt., 10c.

Wistaria Vines (Glycine Sinensis)

A quick growing climber with bright foliage bearing bunches of beautiful rose lilac flowers in great abundance during the spring. Comes to us from Japan where it is grown very extensively. It is a hardy perennial which will grow to a height of 20 feet and live for years. Pkt., 10c.



Wistaria.

Xeranthemum

(Everlasting or Immortelle)

One of the prettiest and most satisfactory of the everlasting type. The flowers are of bright rose, purple, and white colors and not only very showy in the garden but when dried make fine winter bouquets. Should be sown in the open ground early in May in an open sunny position. Will bloom from early summer until frost. Height 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Barteldes Select Zinnias

One of the oldest and still one of the most popular of annual flowering plants. We grow a great many varieties but for all around general utility nothing surpasses the Zinnia.

It will thrive and bear an abundance of flowers in most any kind of soil and in most any location. It stands the hot winds, better than almost any other flower and for this reason is especially adapted to the Middle West.

The flowers are of the greatest range of color and will keep for a long time when cut and kept in water. A bouquet of Zinnias makes a beautiful table decoration.

The seeds can be sown just where they are to remain and then thinned out to about twelve inches apart. The plants will be literally covered with flowers from July until frost. They grow to a height of from 2 to 4 feet, depending on how much water they get.

An excellent plan is to plant a row of Zinnias along the south side of the house and then for a border to this a row of Dwarf Nasturtiums. If you will do this and water them frequently you will have all the flowers you can pick all summer and fall.

DOUBLE MIXED ZINNIAS. Pkt., 10c.

NEW ZEBRA ZINNIA. Striped like the zebra and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

MINIATURE or DWARF ZINNIA. A dainty and ornamental Zinnia which is very useful for borders. They stand transplanting readily and are fine for bedding in small gardens where tall plants spoil the effect. They come in all the beautiful shades of coloring of the tall Zinnias and the flowers are just as perfect in form. Pkt., 10c.

Victory Quilled Zinnia

The petals of these flowers are peculiarly quilled and twisted, giving the flowers a distinct appearance. The outside of the petals are of a coppery golden color and on the underside various shades of rose and lilac. The twisting of the petals reflects these colors in a most pleasing manner. The flowers are of large size, the plants robust and altogether it is a very desirable type. Pkt., 15c.

Barteldes Dahlias

Prices are all postpaid.

Dahlias should be in every garden. They are easily grown and bear flowers of wonderful size and beauty. Order a few of the new Dahlias. We will send a leaflet giving full cultural directions with each order.

Novelty Dahlias

A few of the best of the new varieties. These have long stems and are excellent for cutting.

La Grande Manitou. Large flower of the decorative type. Rich velvety purple, mottled with pink. Blooms well above the foliage. .40c each.

D. M. Moore. A flower of mammoth size produced in profusion on long, stiff stems. The color is a deep, velvety maroon. 40c each.

Attraction. One of the most attractive dahlias on the list. It is of the cactus type, large size and of a clear, lilac rose or lavender color. 65c each.

Laura Barnes. A fine flower of the Peony type. The immense orange red flowers create a most beautiful effect. The flowers are erect on a good stem. 50c each.

Standard Dahlias

Show and Fancy Varieties.

Dreer's White. Pure white show Dahlia; free bloomer. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

Francis Clarke. Very large strong stems; very dark color, almost black. 35c each; 6 for \$2.00.

Manzanita. A clear rich lavender. 20c each; 6 for \$1.10.

Delighted. Extra large pure white. 20c each; 6 for \$1.10.

Grand Duke Alexis. White, which is overspread with a beautiful tinge of lavender when grown in the sun. The petals are quilled. 20c each; 6 for \$1.10.



Decorative Dahlias.

Peony Flowered

Coconina. A bright scarlet and a very large bloomer. 35c each; 6 for \$2.00.
Naïad. Tinted cream pink with long stems. Wonderful under artificial light. 50c each; 6 for \$2.60.

Mme. Coisard. Soft yellow, suffused with carmine. 20c each; 6 for \$1.10.
Isa. Light fawn-pink, changing to amber color; long stems. 40c each; 6 for \$2.25.

Dr. H. Sewell. Cherry red. 35c each; 6 for \$2.00.

Wilmore's Masterpiece. Clear rich tango. 50c each; 6 for \$2.60.

Decorative Varieties

Souvenire de Doazon. Orange-red; very large. 20c each; 6 for \$1.10.
Corona. Very free bloomer; pure white blossoms. 25c each; 6 for \$1.35.
Mina Burgle. Dark vivid red. 20c each; 6 for \$1.10.
Dr. Tevis. Old-rose and gold. 30c each; 6 for \$1.60.
Mrs. Winters. The superb white Dahlia. 20c each; 6 for \$1.10.
Chicota. An ideal flower of clear yellow. 35c each; 6 for \$2.00.
Mixed Dahlias. 15c each; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen.

Cactus Varieties

Kriemhilda. Shell pink, shading to white in the center. Very popular for cut flowers. 20c each; 6 for \$1.10.
Gen. J. B. Seth. Brilliant scarlet with orange-scarlet shading. 35c each; 6 for \$2.00.
Nordlicht. Glowing orange, passing to rose at the tips. 50c each; 6 for \$2.60.
Mrs. Jeffries. Extra large, shaggy blossoms of deep velvety red. 25c each; 6 for \$1.35.
Charles Clayton. Intense red. 35c each; 6 for \$2.00.

SOME SPECIAL PLANT OFFERS

BS22. 3 Double Geraniums, 3 Single Geraniums, 3 Fragrant Geraniums and 1 Ivy Geranium	\$1.50
BS23. 2 Silver-leaved Geraniums, 2 Double Geraniums, 2 Single Geraniums, 2 Fragrant Geraniums and 2 Ivy Geraniums	\$1.50
BS24. 12 Chrysanthemums of the new large-flowering kinds, all different and labeled correctly	\$1.50
BS27. 13 Coleus—the best and most distinct varieties	\$1.50

MIXED DAHLIAS
 15c each; 6 for 75c;
 12 for \$1.25.

SPECIAL OFFER
 1 Peony Flowered Dahlia
 1 Decorative Dahlia
 1 Cactus Dahlia
 Our Selection, 70c,
 Postpaid.



Cactus Dahlias.

Peonies

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS FOR DECORATION DAY

Peonies are absolutely hardy and when once established will take care of themselves, making larger plants and producing greater numbers of flowers each year. There has been a wonderful development in these flowers and the new varieties are far superior to those of ten years ago. The flowers are much larger and the variety of color is much greater. Plant them as early in the spring as possible, from five to six inches deep and from two to three feet apart. Be sure to put some well rotted manure or other fertilizer in the bottom of each hole. Press the ground carefully around the roots, being careful not to break the crowns. Should the spring be very dry, water them a few times to promote a healthy growth of foliage, which is necessary to insure perfect blooming.

FELIX CROUSSE. A brilliant self-colored bright red Peony. The flowers are large, globe-shaped and very compact. It blooms in late midseason. Very effective because of its bright, fiery color. Each, 70c; 6 for \$3.75.

LA TULIPE. The flowers are large, of globular shape, flesh pink, shading to ivory white. The center petals are tipped with carmine. A late bloomer and very beautiful. Each, 70c; 6 for \$3.75.

EDULIS SUPERBA. One of our earliest Peonies, usually in bloom on or before Decoration Day. It is a deep rose pink with lighter shadings. One of the very best. Each, 70c; 6 for \$3.75.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. One of the grandest varieties in existence. The standard of perfection in Peonies. It is a strong grower, very early, free flowering and very fragrant. The magnificent flowers are of a delicate pure white color, with some of the center petals flaked with carmine. The most popular white Peony today. 40c each; \$4.50 per dozen, postpaid.



FRAGRANT ROSE. Of dark red color, very fragrant and a late bloomer. 40c each; \$4.50 per dozen, postpaid.

FLORAL TREASURE. This variety has few, if any, superiors as a cut flower. It is an excellent bloomer, bearing fine, large blossoms on strong, stiff stems. Color of flower a bright light pink. 40c each; \$4.50 per dozen, postpaid.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A late bloomer. The plants are of robust growth and produce extra large, very full blossoms. Color, a deep blood-red. 40c each; \$4.50 per dozen, postpaid.

QUEEN VICTORIA. Very early, white, and extremely popular with florists. It produces white flowers with creamy centers, tipped with red. 40c each; \$4.50 per dozen, postpaid.

GOLDEN HARVEST (Jeanne d'Arc). Exceptionally free flowering and very showy. The attractive blossoms are of a clear yellow color with blush guards, while the center is white with carmine tips. One of the earliest and best. 40c each; \$4.50 per dozen, postpaid.

WHITE. Unnamed, but good bloomers. 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen, postpaid.

PINK. Unnamed, but good bloomers. 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Red. Unnamed, but good bloomers. 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

SPECIAL OFFER
ONE WHITE, ONE PINK, AND ONE RED FOR 95c,
POSTPAID.

Hardy Plants

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE. The emblem flower of Colorado. Very beautiful. Roots, 30c each; 3 for 75c.

COREOPSIS. Large, golden yellow flowers which are produced in great numbers all summer long. Unexcelled for bouquets. Roots, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

GAILLARDIA or Blanket Flower. Flowers are of brownish color bordered with yellow or white. Will grow in any garden soil and bloom for a long time. Fine for cut flowers. Roots, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS. The old favorite of the hardy garden. The flowers are like carnations and have a sweet, clove scented perfume. Roots, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

SWEET WILLIAM. Well known plants which bloom very early in spring. Will thrive in shady places. Roots, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

HOLLYHOCKS. Well known hardy perennials. About six feet high and therefore valuable for hedges and backgrounds. Roots, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.



Hollyhocks.



German Iris.

Hardy Plants

HARDY PHLOX. One of the best of hardy plants. Grows very vigorously, increases from year to year and a very useful and beautiful plant. Roots, 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

GOLDEN GLOW or RUDBECKIA. One of the brightest and showiest of perennials. Grows from 4 to 7 feet high and produces an abundance of beautiful, yellow colors. Resembles the cactus-dahlia in shape. Roots, 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

SHASTA DAISY. These plants multiply rapidly and will produce a great number of flowers which are beautiful for bouquets and for mass planting. Roots, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

DAY LILIES. Herbaceous plants that develop their foliage early in the spring and throw up spikes of lily-like flowers early in the fall. Fine for mass planting and will thrive in partial shade.

Purple Day Lilies. Roots, 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

Yellow Day Lilies. Roots, 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

FUNKIA. One of the best plants for shady situations. The foliage is a glossy, dark green which is very attractive throughout the summer. Spikes of beautiful, white, lily-shaped flowers are thrown up during September. Roots, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

JAPANESE IRIS (Iris Kaempferi). Hardy plants of easy culture. Specially adapted for planting along streams, lakes and ponds as these plants thrive best in cool, moist soil. Starts to bloom in June and continues for five or six weeks. Roots, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA (Baby's Breath). Small white flowers, fine for bouquets. Roots, 30c each; 3 for 75c.

German Iris

"The Poor Man's Orchid."

The Iris is extremely hardy. It is one of the best drought-resisters we have and will also endure a great deal of cold. It will stand neglect and thrive where other plants die. This makes it exceptionally valuable for cemetery planting, as plants in cemeteries generally get but little attention and must be able to take care of themselves.

Iris make fine cut flowers and if the flowers are cut when in bud they will open out nicely and last a long time. They bloom just in time for use on Decoration Day.

They are splendid for beds, borders or in front of shrubbery, but are always the most effective when in masses of separate colors. Plant in a dry, sunny location, setting the roots quite shallow. Too much water and too much manure are not good for them. We list the very best varieties selected from over two hundred.

May Queen. Lavender-pink, nearest approach to pink.

Pallida Dalmatica. Large clear shade of lavender. Very fine.

Silver King. Large white.

Celeste. Fine, satiny blue.

Sans Souci. Yellow and brown.

Black Prince. Early, purple.

Aurea. Rich chrome-yellow.

Price any variety, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

Barteldes' Hardy Plant Collection

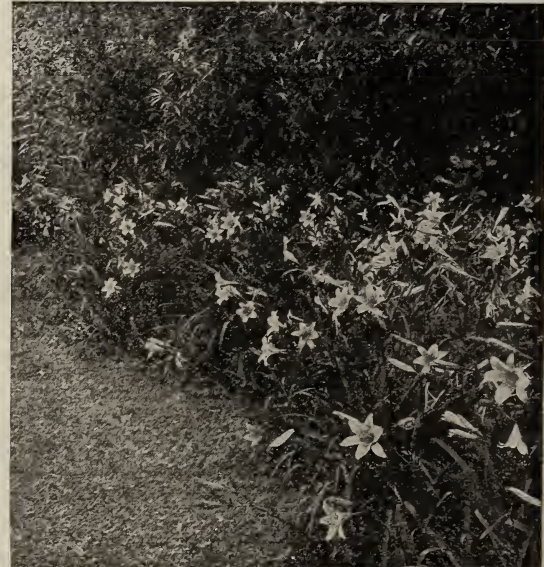
1 Peony	\$0.30
2 Iris .....	.40
2 Coreopsis .....	.60
2 Hardy Phlox .....	.50
1 Purple Day Lily .....	.20
1 Yellow Day Lily .....	.20

\$2.20

Special Price, \$1.95, postpaid.

DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM (Perennial Larkspur). A very graceful, tall plant, with long spikes of bright blue flowers. Roots, 30c each; 3 for 75c.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). A very ornamental plant, growing about 3 feet high. Fine for hardy borders. Roots, 30c each; 3 for 75c.



Day Lilies.

Barteldes Cannas

The new varieties are doubly attractive as they have not only the same beauty of foliage but also immense flowers of the most striking colors. If you have never grown any of these new orchid flowered Cannas you will be wonderfully surprised at their beauty.

Cannas can be used in a great many different ways: As a center of a flower bed, as a background for a flower bed, in front of the house or fence, as a screen to hide poultry yards, alleys, etc.

The culture of Cannas is very simple. All you do is to plant the bulbs about four inches deep in good soil and then see that they get plenty of water throughout the summer. The bulbs should not be planted outdoors until the soil is thoroughly warm as they will rot in cold soil.

Be sure you order at least a few of these new Cannas. We know you will be delighted with them.

Wintzer's Colossal. Height 5 feet. Green foliage. A striking vivid scarlet that retains its brilliancy. One of the most attractive of all Cannas, as the flowers are of such immense size. Bulbs, 15c each; 6 for 80c; \$1.40 per dozen.

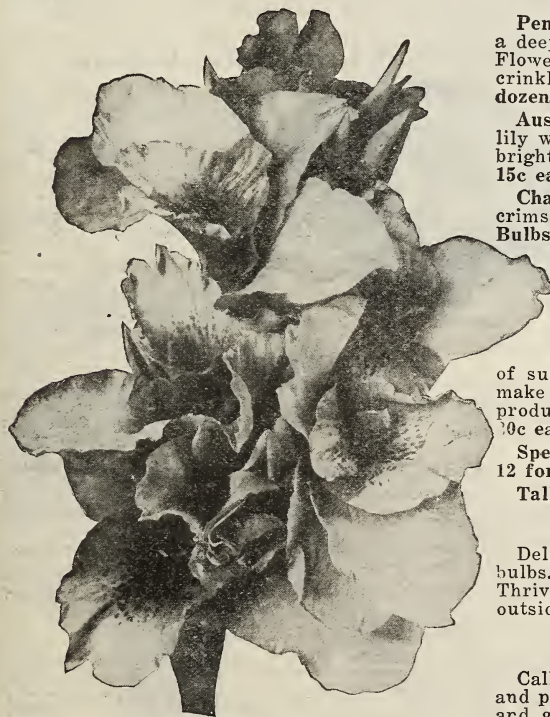
The President. Height 4 feet. Green foliage. The flowers are of very large size, being 7 inches across when fully open. The color is a rich glowing scarlet. The large flowers make a wonderful showing above the green foliage. Bulbs, 15c each; 6 for 75c; \$1.30 per dozen.

City of Portland. Height 3½ feet. The finest pink Canna. A deep pink which does not fade in hot weather. A free bloomer with flowers well above the foliage. Bulbs, 15c each; 6 for 80c; \$1.40 per dozen.

King Humbert. Height, 3½ feet, bronze foliage, flowers of large size, and glowing scarlet or orange red often streaked with gold. One of the finest and most popular of cannas. Bulbs, 15c each; \$1.20 per dozen.



Bed of Cannas, Salvia and Centaurea.



King Humbert Canna.

Pennsylvania. Height, 5 to 6 feet, green foliage, flowers a deep, vivid crimson, the darkest and bluest of this class. Flowers are of immense size, 6 to 7 inches across and with crinkly edges and silky sheen. Bulbs, 15c each; \$1.20 per dozen.

Austria. Height, 3 to 4 feet. The flower opens like a lily with stiff petals and is 4 to 5 inches across; of a fine bright lemon yellow with a few red spots in throat. Bulbs, 15c each; \$1.20 per dozen.

Chas. Henderson. Height, 4 feet. Green foliage with crimson flowers. A good bedder and the bulbs keep well. Bulbs, 15c each; \$1.20 per dozen.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT

The flowers are very large and of a bright rich yellow, spotted with red. The contrast between the bright yellow flowers and the dark green leaves presents a most striking appearance. The flowers are of such large size and of such beautiful coloring that they make excellent table decorations. The plants will at times produce both yellow and red flowers. Height, 4 feet. Bulbs, 10c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per dozen.

Special Mixture of Large Flowering Cannas. 6 for 55c; 12 for \$1.00.

Tall Mixed Bedding Cannas. 6 for 50c; 12 for 80c.

Tuberose

Delightfully fragrant and beautiful summer flowering bulbs. The flowers are waxy, white, and sweet scented. Thrive best when given plenty of light and heat. Plant outside after April first. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Hyacinth Candicans

Called Summer Hyacinth. The flowers are bell-shaped and pendulous, pure white, and fragrant. Plants are hardy and grow stronger and better each year. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.



Giant Double Geraniums

Price, 24c each; 3 for 60c; 12 for \$2.10.

S. A. Nutt. The darkest red Geranium.

American Beauty. Velvety violet-purple. New.

Buchner. Bushy plants with white flowers. Large flowering.

Mrs. Lawrence. A satiny salmon-pink. Artistic shade, slightly tinged white.

Alphonse Ricard. Brilliant shade of orange-red.

Jean Oberle. Large flowers of peach pink.

Choice Sweet Scented Geraniums

Price, 25c each; 3 for 72c; 12 for \$2.40.

Cut-Leaf Rose. Sweetly scented Rose. Beautiful.

Balm. Strong fragrance; lilac colored flowers. Fine.

Lady Mary. A nutmeg-scented Geranium. Pink.

Fancy Leaved Geraniums

Happy Thought. Dark green foliage with creamy white center, bordered bronze. Flowers scarlet. 26c each.



Wonderful Double Geranium, S. A. Nutt.



Fragrant
Fruiting
Orange.

NOTICE.
PLANTS DO NOT
COME WITH
SEEDS, BUT FOL-
LOW BY MAIL.

Otaheite Orange

A true Orange, bearing masses of waxy white, fragrant blossoms, followed by bright colored, very sweet fruit. All plants, no matter how small, flower and bear fruit. 25c each; large plants, 50c and \$1.00.

American Wonder Lemon

Fruit often weighs over three pounds. Excellent for lemonade, pies, etc. Fragrant blossoms. Grown as easily as a Fern. 25c each; large plants, 50c and \$1.00.



Brazilian Plume Plant.

Trailing Vinca

(Variegated Periwinkle). Variegated trailing vine for hanging baskets and vases. Blue. Popular. 14c each; 3 for 40c; large plants, 35c each; 3 for 95c.

Fancy Flowering Pot Plants

BRAZILIAN PLUME PLANT. Strong rapid grower. Throws sturdy shoots, each of which is tipped with beautiful pink plume-like flowers. Reddish-green foliage. 30c each; 3 for 85c.

STRAWBERRY GERANIUM. Striped foliage, trailing runners, white flowers. A handsome plant. 25c each; 3 for 70c.



Sweet-Scented Hardy Garden Carnation Abbotsford.

Feather Fern

(Asparagus Sprengeri).

The foliage is composed of dense, glossy green, graceful drooping branches. Can be grown as a vase, pot or tub plant. Sprays four to five feet long. 30c each; larger plants, 50c and 75c.



Feather Fern.

Lace Fern

(Asparagus Plumosus).

The leaves are bright green, gracefully arched, and as finely woven as the finest silken mesh. Their lasting quality, when cut, is remarkable, retaining their freshness for weeks. 30c each; larger plants, 50c and 75c.

Mammoth Leaved Rex Begonia



Begonia, King of Rex.

Bright, metallic foliage in rich colors, blending from bright green, silver and orange to bright plum hues. Mammoth leaves. 40c each; 3 for \$1.10.

Beefsteak Begonia

(Feastii.) Low and spreading, with circular leaves, red beneath, and dark glossy green above; heavy texture. Finest for pot culture. 30c each; 3 for 85c.

Snapdragon

No garden is complete without the old-fashioned Snapdragon in its varied colors. It is fine as a cut flower for decorating, and of lasting qualities. Colors white, red, pink and bronze. Price, 16c each; 3 for 46c.

Hardy Garden Carnations

Flowers perfectly double, clove-scented, and the plants will stand outdoors year after year, increasing in size, being entirely hardy. 25c each, 3 for 72c.

Abbotsford. Deep carmine, marbled with white. A beautiful flower. Her Majesty. One of the finest. Pure white. Very sweet scented. Homestead. Flowers beautiful glowing red, with maroon center.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

The Hardy Chrysanthemum gives us the most attractive outdoor fall flower. It is now universally planted; growing everywhere with little attention. Excellent for solid beds or mixed borders. 25c each; one each of four varieties, red, white, pink and yellow. 72c; 10 plants, \$1.50; 20 plants, \$2.75, postpaid.



New Everblooming Rose, Mad. Butterfly.

Hardy Everblooming Roses

One year, 28c each; 3 for 75c. 2 year, 70c each; 3 for \$2.00. Extra large, field grown, \$1.25 each.

Lady Pierre. Deep, coppery, red-dish-salmon.

Premier. Glowing pink. New. Mme. Butterfly. Beautiful apricot, shaded gold.

Hoosier Beauty. Glowing crimson. Mrs. Aaron Ward. Salmon-gold.

Lady Alice Stanley. Coral rose. Very large.

Above six, 1 year, \$1.50; 2 year, \$3.50; extra large, field grown, \$6.50.

Crimson Queen. Bright crimson. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pearl white. Fragrant.

Francis Scott Key. Crimson. New American Rose.

Bessie Brown. Blush white. Clothilde Soupert. Shell pink.

Alexander Hill Gray. Straw yellow. Large blooms.

Above six, 1 year, \$1.50; 2 year, \$3.50; extra large, field grown, \$6.50.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

1 year, 30c each; 3 for 75c. 2 year, 75c each; 3 for \$2.14. Extra large, field grown, \$1.25 each.

Clio. Flesh pink. Flowers large. Madame Plantier. Pure white.

Very hardy. Vick's Caprice. Pink, striped red. Black Prince. Blackish-crimson.

P. C. de Rohan. Darkest maroon. Large blooms.

Any six above list, 1 year, \$1.60; 2 year, \$3.60; extra large, field grown, \$6.50.

White American Beauty. Beautiful snow-white.

Paul Neyron. Clear pink; fragrant. J. B. Clarke. Scarlet, shaded crimson-maroon.

Anna de Diesbach. Rich rose. Gloire de Bruxelles. Velvety crimson. Almost black.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

1 year, 24c each; 3 for 68c. 2 year, 65c each; 3 for \$1.70. Extra large, 3 year plants, \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.75.

Climbing American Beauty. Same as American Beauty with addition of climbing habit. Dark crimson.

Blue Rambler. Flowers are metallic blue, borne in large clusters.

Dorothy Perkins. Beautiful shell pink Rambler; 20 to 40 Roses in a cluster.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. New everblooming climber, with large, double, scarlet flowers.

Red Dorothy Perkins. Intense crimson-maroon. Large and double.

American Pillar. Beautiful flaming pink. Highly recommended; very free flowering.

Shower of Gold. Deep golden-yellow. Beautiful metallic foliage. A fine yellow Rambler.

White Dorothy Perkins. A pure white sport of Dorothy Perkins. Flowers are double and full, borne through the season.

Dr. Van Fleet. Flowers are a delicate shade of flesh pink. Sweetly perfumed.

Any six above listed, 1 year, \$1.30; 2 year, \$3.75; extra large, field grown, \$5.50.

HIBISCUS PEACHBLOW. Flowers double, of charming rich clear pink color, an entirely new and most beautiful shade. 24c each; 3 for 68c.



Hibiscus Peachblow.

POLYANTHA OR DWARF BUSH ROSES.

Will Bloom the Summer Through.

Price, 30c each; 3 for 80c. 2-year-old plants, 70c each; 3 for \$2.00.

Baby Doll. Golden yellow, tipped with cerise. The "Sweetheart" Rose. Excellent for both summer and winter blooming.

Orleans. Deep cerise or geranium pink; center pure white.

Ellen Poulson. Rich dark pink. Baby Rambler. Compact bushes, covered with rich, cherry red flowers.

Any six above listed, 1 year, \$1.60; 2 year, \$3.60; extra large, field grown, \$6.50.



Roosevelt Fern.

Beautiful Ferns

Price, 25c each; larger size 48c; extra large size, 75c to \$1.50.

Whitmanii. Ostrich Plume Fern. Fronds often over 8 inches wide.

Boston. Long drooping fronds. Looks well anywhere.

Roosevelt. Dense massive fronds; erect in growth. Exceedingly graceful.

Best Fuchsias

Price, any variety, 24c each; 3 for 68c; 12 for \$2.30.

Phenomenal. Bright scarlet flowers with rich purple corolla; double.

Wave of Life. Golden foliage, flowers dark purple; single.

Gloire des Marches. Double deep scarlet and white.

Aurora Borealis. Flowers are four inches or more in length; tube and sepals bright carmine.

Black Prince. Finest single Fuchsia. A harmonious blend of carmine-rose.

The five Fuchsias above for \$1.10.

Fancy Chrysanthemums

Any variety, 25c each; 3 for 60c; 12 for \$2.10.

King of Plumes. Red Ostrich Plume. Wonderful variety.

Oconto. A grand white. Extra large flowers.

Chieftain. An excellent pink. Strikingly beautiful.

Pearl of Lyonnaise. Clear golden yellow. Quite full.

New. Opal. Lavender-pink with light silvery tints of pink on edges of petals.

Special Offer. The five above named Chrysanthemums for \$1.16.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

Any variety, 24c each; 3 for 68c; 12 for \$1.90.

Homestead. Strong shade of pink. Very large.

Autumn Glow. Coppery-bronze with red tinge.

Indian. Soft red flowers of good size. None better.

Excelsior. Deep yellow flowers borne in clusters.

Special Offer. The four above named Chrysanthemums for 85c.

HELIOTROPE, MID-NIGHT. Size of foliage and flowers is double that of old varieties, and the plant is

compact and bushy, flowering heads sometimes measuring 16 inches across. 24c each; 3 for 60c.



Fuchsia, Phenomenal.

See Description Above.

Barteldes Gladioli

"THE GLORY OF THE GARDEN"

The Gladiolus is without question one of the very best of the spring planting bulbs. They are inexpensive, require but very little attention and will grow in any good garden soil.

They make a wonderful show when planted in masses and are unexcelled for cut flowers. The beautiful flowers, when cut in the bud, will continue to bloom for ten days in the house. The colors of the new varieties are wonderful. There is no finer bouquet than a bunch of five or six spikes of Gladioli.

Plant just as many Gladiolus bulbs as you have room for. You cannot have too many

CULTURE

Gladiolus bulbs do best in loose, friable soil to which a little well-rotted manure has been added. When planted for mass effect the bulbs should be from 2 to 4 inches deep and about 4 inches apart, and when in rows for cultivation the rows should be about 18 inches apart and the bulbs 4 inches apart in the row.

A succession of bloom can be had by planting at different times in the spring. They should have plenty of water just as they start to bloom as this will increase the size of the flowers.

In cutting for the house it is best to cut the spike when one or two buds have opened. The remainder will open in the house. Remove the faded flowers, cut off a little of the stem and change the water each day; treated in this way a spike will last for a week or more.



America. Soft lavender - pink, almost tinted white. Very fine.

Mrs. Francis King. A pleasing bright scarlet; flowers large, well expanded, tall straight spike.

Augusta. Pure white with blue anthers, making a very pretty effect.

Baron J. Hulot. Dark, velvety purple. A beautiful flower.

Chicago White. White with lavender marking in throat.

Halley. Salmon-pink, creamy blotch with dark red stripe on lower petals. Early.

Niagara. A delightful cream blending to canary-yellow. Splashed with carmine.

Large Bulbs of any of the above named varieties, 10c each; 80c per dozen; 25 for \$1.50.

Fine Mixed Gladiolus Bulbs, 7c each; 6 for 40c; 12 for 65c; 25 for \$1.20.

As a Cut Flower the Gladiolus is Unsurpassed—Will Stay Fresh for Two Weeks.

Lily of the Valley

The Lily of the Valley is one of the daintiest plants we have. It is especially valuable in that it will thrive and bloom in shady places where other plants will not grow. It should have good rich soil and moisture in the spring. They multiply rapidly so that a few plants will soon make a good bed. 12 for 65c; 25 for \$1.20.

Madeira Vine

One of the oldest and still one of the most popular of climbing plants. It grows very rapidly and forms a dense beautiful mass of foliage. It will grow almost anywhere but does best in good soil and in a sunny location. 6c each; 6 for 30c; 12 for 55c.

Cinnamon Vine

One of our most useful hardy climbers. It is perfectly hardy and will live for years. It dies down to the ground each fall and then comes up again early in the spring.

It will cover a trellis or fence with dark green leaves and in the fall it bears an abundance of small white flowers with a delicious cinnamon fragrance. 10c each; 6 for 55c; 12 for \$1.00.

Caladium Esculentum (Elephant's Ear)

An effective plant of tropical appearance. The plants make a good show when set out separately or in masses. A very beautiful round bed can be made by putting three Caladiums in the center, then a circle of Dwarf Cannas and then a border of some easily grown annuals like Nasturtiums.

Caladiums do best in a rich, loose soil, and if given an abundance of water will grow to an enormous size. The leaves often measure three feet long and 20 inches wide. Bulbs may be taken up in the fall and stored in sand through the winter.

Extra Large Bulbs. 30c each; 12 for \$3.00.

Medium Bulbs. 20c each; 12 for \$2.00.



Caladium Esculentum.

BARTELDES NURSERY STOCK

Buying nursery stock is just as important as buying seed but many people do not give it the same attention. A good many farmers will be extremely careful to buy only the very best seed and see to it that they buy it of an old established and reliable seed house, but then will turn right around and buy their fruit trees and other nursery stock from the first agent that comes around.

This agent may be selling for a perfectly reliable and first class house but on the other hand he may be selling for some fly-by-night concern that makes it a practice of sending agents to one section for one season and then to another section the next season so as not to call on the same people twice.

Be dead sure that your trees come from a reliable company so that you will know that you are getting what you order.

We do not send out agents but sell either through reliable merchants or direct. In this way you know that you are dealing with the Barteldes Seed Co., and you may be sure of getting first class stock and a square deal.

By selling through our seed catalog we avoid the great expense of sending out salesmen to call on each person personally and we also get away from the expense of getting out an extra catalog for each of our customers who may wish to buy some trees or shrubs. We therefore can sell at very low prices.

You will find it very convenient to send your order for nursery stock right with your seed order and you may be assured that this order will have proper and prompt attention.

Terms. Our terms, as for seed orders, are cash with order, prices include packing in first-class manner and delivery at express or freight office here, purchaser to pay transportation charges.

Apples

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES.

	Each	Per 10	Per 25
Standard—First-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$15.00
Standard—Two-year, 4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.50	13.75



Jonathan Apple.

✓ **Wealthy.** Highly valued for its extreme hardiness at the far North. Tree thrifty grower and good bearer; fruit medium; roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, sub-acid, good. September and October.

✓ **Jonathan.** Tree of rather slender growth and spreading habit; fruit medium or above in size, round or oblong; surface very smooth, waxy yellow; often wholly covered with brilliant red; flesh whitish yellow, tender, very juicy; for dessert and cooking. Also one of the most profitable market apples. Quality best; a genuine favorite. October and November.

Summer Apples

✓ **Cooper's Early White.** Very large, roundish, pale yellow with faint blush; flesh white, crisp and sprightly. Originated in the West. First of August.

✓ **Yellow Transparent.** A Russian apple of splendid quality. The hardest and finest early summer apple grown. Ten days earlier than Early Harvest. Fruit large, pale yellow, sub-acid. This variety is one of the best market sorts.

✓ **Carolina Red June (Red June).** Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. June.

✓ **Early Harvest.** The most popular summer apple on our list. Tree healthy, vigorous grower and good bearer; fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear waxy, rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid, flavor good, quality best for table use and kitchen. July.

Fall Apples

✓ **Maiden Blush.** This is the favorite Fall Apple; tree vigorous, upright, spreading, very productive; fruit medium to large, flat, and very handsome; surface smooth polished, pale waxen yellow, with rich blush; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy; quality good; for cooking, table, and market. August and September.

✓ **Jefferies.** A beautiful apple and valuable for its season. Size medium, blushed and splashed with red; very tender and juicy, with a rich, mild, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; quality best. Tree is hardy, healthy, long-lived. Bears moderately early; reliable.

Winter Apples

✓ **Mammoth Black Twig.** Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; a better grower, hardier and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, but fully equal. A long keeper.

✓ **Rome Beauty.** Tree thrifty, upright grower, fruit large to very large, roundish, oblate, sometimes conical; surface smooth, pale yellow, striped and mixed with red; flavor sub-acid, not rich; quality good desirable market fruit on account of its productiveness and fine appearance. November to January.

✓ **Grimes' Golden.** This is one of the best popular apples in cultivation. Tree strong, thrifty grower, with spreading branches; fruit medium or above, cylindrical, regular surface, yellow-veined, russeted, flesh yellow, firm, very fine-grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid; quality rich, for dessert, cooking and market.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

Stayman Winesap. A seedling of Winesap, originated at Leavenworth, Kansas, with the late Dr. J. Stayman. Dark, rich red, indistinctly striped. Flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, juicy, and very tender; rich sub-acid, quality the very best. Tree a stronger grower than Winesap; a drought resister, and will thrive on most any soil. A more regular bearer than Winesap, hangs longer, and keeps fully as well and in quality is far superior.

Also **Arkansas Beauty**, **Arkansas Black**, **Ben Davis**, **Baxter**, **Bismarck**, **Clayton**, **Huntsman**, **Mann**, **Minkler**, **Missouri Pippin**, **Rhode Island Greening**, **Salome**, **Shackelford**, **Stark**, **Willow Twig**, **Winesap**, **Wolf River**, etc.

Crab Apples

Prices, 4 to 6 feet, 2 years, 80c each; \$7.50 per 10.

Whitney. Here is a crab that is a good eating apple, either raw or cooked. It is of good size with smooth, glossy, green skin, striped with red. Flesh is firm and of pleasant flavor. A few of these trees should be in every garden.

Transcendent. Large, yellow, and rich crimson cheek. An improved Siberian Crab.

Hyslop. Large, dark, rich red, sub-acid; productive, hardy and popular.

Cherries

Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy, acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather.

English Morello. Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.

Bing. A new black cherry; originated in Oregon; size large, color blackish purple; flesh very solid and of the highest flavor; tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive; fine for shipping and market.

Lambert. One of the largest known, smooth, glossy, dark purplish-red, with numerous russet dots; flesh dark purplish-red, with whitish veins, firm, meaty; flavor, sweet, rich and highest quality; form roundish, heart-shaped; tree hardy and vigorous; a good shipping variety.

Montmorency. This is a cherry of the Early Richmond class; some larger and about ten days later; a strong upright growing tree and good bearer. By experienced horticulturists considered one of the most valuable varieties.

	Each	Per 10
Standard—2 years, first-class, 5 to 6 ft..	\$1.40	\$13.00
Standard—2 years, well branched	1.30	12.00

Plums

Compass Cherry Plum. Very hardy and therefore one of the best of all fruit trees for parts of Texas, parts of Oklahoma, Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado, Western Nebraska, and other sections where it is difficult to raise fruit. They will bear good fruit when other trees fail. The fruit is about an inch in diameter, bright red, sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor. When fully mature the fruit is a dark, wine red and looks more like a plum than a cherry.

It is a good fruit either fresh or canned. This

variety has become wonderfully popular wherever grown and we know you would be well pleased with it.

Abundance. One of the best Japan plums. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich, bright cherry red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy, and tender, and excellent quality. Tree vigorous and hardy.

Damson. Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart, separates partly from the stone. September.

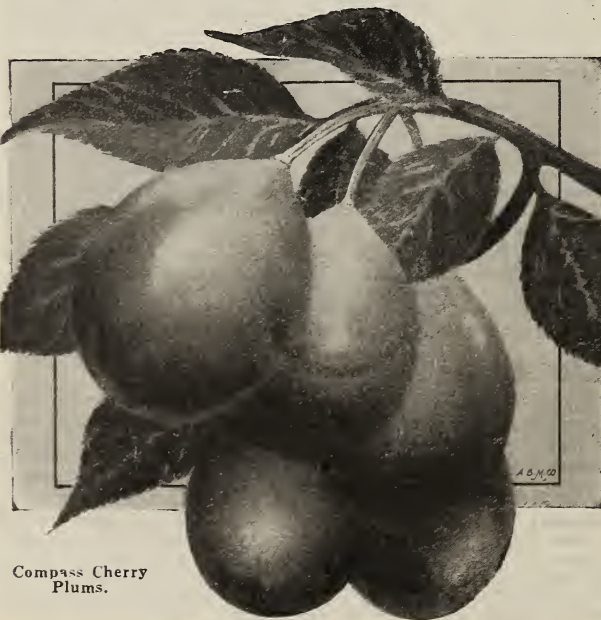
German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Lombard. Perhaps the best of the European varieties now in cultivation. Tree vigorous, hardy, and productive; fruit of medium size, roundish-oval slightly flattened at the ends; skin delicate violet-red, paler in shade; flesh deep yellow, juicy, and pleasant. August.

Burbank. Medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh nearly yellow, sweet, and good; valuable for canning and a good market plum. Mid-June. Hardy and most prolific of the Japan varieties.

Two years—First-class, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each; \$11.00 per 10.

Two years—Medium, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.15 each; \$10.00 per 10.



Compass Cherry
Plums.

**MAKE ONE ORDER FOR SEEDS,
NURSERY STOCK, AND SUPPLIES.
THIS CATALOG IS COMPLETE.**

**ALL FRUIT TREES SHOULD BE
SPRAYED. WE HAVE A COMPLETE
STOCK OF SPRAYING MATERIALS.**



Elberta Peaches.

Peaches

Arkansas Traveler. Medium size, round shaded with red; flesh melting, splendid in quality. Ripens a trifle earlier than Alexander, which it much resembles.

Carmen. (Free.) Large; resembles Elberta in shape, creamy white with deep blush; skin tough, making it a good market variety; flesh tender, juicy, and fine flavor; a prolific bearer.

Champion. (Free.) Large, round, quite regular; yellowish white mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at pit; one of the best in quality.

Crosby. (Free.) Medium to large; orange-yellow splashed with red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy, and rich; tree hardy and prolific; fruit should be thinned in order to make good-sized peaches; a popular market sort; middle of September.

Elberta. (Free.) The greatest market peach of the Southwest; perfectly hardy in the North and is believed by many growers to be the best all around peach; color lemon-yellow, tender and juicy; tree vigorous; a good shipping peach.

Fitzgerald. (Free.) An improved early Crawford, fully equal to it in size, quality, and color; tree bears quite young, is productive and very hardy; bright yellow splashed with red; flesh deep yellow and of the best quality. Early September.

Heath Cling. Downing calls this peach, "The most successful and delicious of all late clingstones." Tree vigorous and moderately productive; fruit very large, and narrowing at both ends; skin downy, cream-colored, white with faint blush in the sun, flesh greenish white; very tender and melting, juicy, with the richest, highest flavor; quality very best. September.

Lemon Cling. Large, oblong, having a swollen point similar to a lemon; skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet; tree a fine grower. August.

	Each	10	25
Standard—5 to 6 feet	\$0.80	\$7.00	\$15.00
Standard—4 to 5 feet .....	.75	6.00	12.50

Quinces

A very desirable fruit which is used with other fruits for preserves and canning. A very small portion of Quince will add a delicious flavor. Not hardy in Northern States. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.



Champion Quince.

FRUIT TREES MUST BE SPRAYED

No fruit grower can be successful unless he takes the right kind of care of his trees. To neglect to spray fruit trees is just like planting corn and then not cultivating it. The weeds would take the corn and the insects and worms will take the fruit.

Spraying is not expensive and will pay for itself several times over.

There are four essentials in spraying:

1. To spray promptly.
2. At the right period.
3. Using suitable apparatus.
4. Correct material.

You will find spray pumps and spraying material listed in the back part of this catalog.

Pears

Standard Varieties

✓ **Bartlett.** (S. and D.) An old favorite, more generally known and highly esteemed than any other sort. Tree thrifty, upright; fruit large, irregular, pyramidal; skin thin and smooth, clear yellow, sometimes with faint blush on the sunny side; flesh white, fine-grained, buttery, juicy, sweet; quality best. August and September.

✓ **Flemish Beauty.** Fruit large; skin a little rough, pale yellow, mostly covered with patches of russet, becoming reddish-brown at maturity on the sunny side; flesh yellowish-white, juicy and rich. September. One of the best.

✓ **Kieffer.** Very large, deep yellow with russet dots, juicy, sweet, coarse; immensely productive; fruit must be thinned to get the largest size. Fine for canning. Said to be blight-proof. October and November.

Also Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Buerre d'Anjou.

Dwarf Varieties

✓ **Seckel.** Tree a moderate grower, said to be less subject to blight than most varieties. Fruit small to medium, regularly formed; dull, yellowish-brown, with lively red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor. A regular and abundant bearer. August to October.

Also Duchess, Louise, Howell, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite.

	Each	Per 10
Standard—First-class, 5 to 6 feet, 2 to 3 years.....	\$1.25	\$12.00
Standard—Medium, 3 to 4 feet, 2 years.....	1.10	10.00
Dwarf Pear—First-class, 4 to 5 feet, 2 year.....	1.25	12.00
Dwarf Pear—Medium, 3 to 4 feet, 2 year.....	1.10	10.00



Bartlett Pear.

Apricots

✓ **Superb.** This variety excels in quality as well as in hardiness and productiveness. It has large, beautifully colored fruits with rich, sweet and meaty golden-yellow flesh, averages better in size and quality than any other apricot and bears most constantly.

✓ **Moorpark.** Large, yellowish-green with brownish-red on sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks, flesh bright orange, parts readily from the seeds; grown largely for commercial purposes, especially for canning and drying. Tree vigorous and prolific. July.

	Each	Per 10
2 year, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.10	\$10.00
2 year, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	9.00

PLANTS DO WELL UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Lamar, Colo.

Gentlemen:—On the 8th day of May I received a package of strawberry plants of 100 with 14 extra, all growing but 6 Progressives. I consider this remarkable as the plants lay in our office for about 42 hours. Placed plants in very warm water and then planted. They look fine. Thank you.

Respectfully,
MRS. W. J. JOHNSON.

P. S.—Please send book on gardening.

PLEASED WITH QUALITY STOCK.

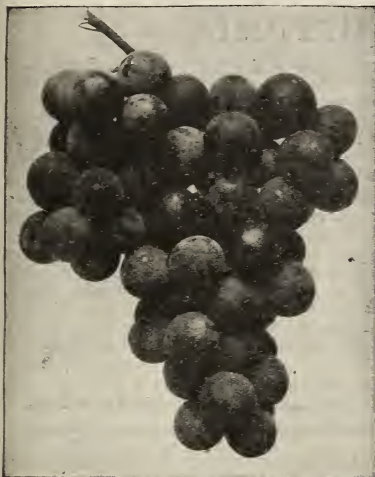
Falcon, Colo.

Gentlemen:—I received my order the 10th and wish to thank you for the quality stock you sent me. Hoping this card reaches you, I am,

HARRY H. SORENSSEN.



Superb Apricot.



Concord Grapes.

Grapes

✓ **Concord.** (Black.) Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around grape grown; is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive, bunches large, compact; berries large and juicy, buttery and sweet; will succeed well almost anywhere.

✓ **Brighton.** (Red.) Bunch medium to large, quite compact, flesh rich, sweet, and best quality, color dark crimson or brownish red; vine vigorous and hardy.

✓ **Moore's Early.** (Black.) Bunch large, berry round with a heavy blue bloom, quality said to be better than Concord; hardy and prolific; a good market berry; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

✓ **Niagara.** (White.) One of the leading white sorts; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish-white, juicy, vinous and sprightly, quality good; skin tough, making it a good shipper and market berry.

✓ **Worden.** (Black.) A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact; berry round, black with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy, and very pleasant; ripens several days earlier than Concord.

Also Catawba, Moore's Diamond, Salem

	Each	Per 10.	Per 100
Concord	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
Other Varieties .....	.25	2.00	18.00

Progressive Everbearing Strawberries

The Fall or Everbearing Strawberries have come to stay. Many people in different parts of the country are raising these berries and are picking them in the fall when they are truly a luxury.

These require no more care than do the spring sorts but for best results should be set in good soil. They will commence bearing in the spring, will bloom more or less all summer, and then set a heavy crop in the fall. If the blooms are pinched off in the spring and early summer the fall crop will be much heavier.

The young plants formed in the spring will bear fruit in the fall of the same year. Set out a good bed of these and you will have fresh strawberries when your neighbors are eating canned ones.

25 for 75c; 50 for \$1.40; 100 for \$2.25; 1,000 for \$15.00. Postage 10c per 100 extra.



Progressive Strawberries.

Standard Strawberries

✓ **Senator Dunlap.** (S.) The great market berry, fruit medium to large, regular; bright, glossy red; sweet and good quality; exceptionally firm, making it a good keeper and shipper; ripens early and continues a long time; immensely prolific. Mid-season.

✓ **Splendid.** One of the handsomest strawberries; rich in quality, and when the season is favorable very productive.

✓ **Warfield.** (P.) Plant is a vigorous grower with long penetrating roots; a good berry for dry seasons; dark crimson, firm, sub-acid, and very good, popular as a market variety.

✓ **Aroma.** Large, roundish, conical; bright scarlet, moderately firm, fair quality; plant vigorous and very productive. A very valuable late sort for home use or near market.

Prices of all but Everbearing varieties, 25 for 50c; 50 for 75c; 100 for \$1.10; 500 for \$3.50; 1,000 for \$6.00. Postage 10c per 100 extra.

Gooseberries

Should be planted in good rich soil and manured once a year. Prune regularly and thoroughly, cutting out all dead branches.

	Per 10	Per 100
Downing—large greenish white	\$2.50	\$22.50
Houghton—medium, pale red	2.50	22.50
Industry—large dark red	4.50	40.00



Downing Gooseberries.



Perfection
Currants.

Currants

Currants are hardy, easily grown, stand neglect well and yet respond liberally to cultivation and good treatment. They are prized so highly by every housewife that every garden should have at least a few currant bushes. Set the plants about four feet apart in good rich soil, cultivate well and mulch heavily. Keep the old wood pruned out.

✓ **Perfection.** The Perfection produces more clusters to the bush than any other variety we know of and we think this the greatest market currant on this list. The berries are large, bright red, and on account of the flavor and color are excellent for making jelly. The quality is as fine or finer than anything on the market today. Rich, mild, sub-acid flavor, with plenty of pulp and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end. 2 year old plants, each, 40c; 5 for \$1.90; 10 for \$3.50.

✓ **Red Dutch, White Dutch, Cherry, Fay's Prolific, and White Grape.** Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.50; 100 for \$22.50.

Barteldes Home Garden Collection Of Small Fruits

5 Perfection Currants	\$1.90
25 Everbearing Strawberries .....	.75
10 St. Regis Raspberries	1.00
5 Early Harvest Blackberries .....	.30
5 Downing Gooseberries	1.25
5 Concord Grapes	1.00

\$6.20

Special price, packed, f. o. b. our store, \$5.75.
If wanted by mail add parcels post for 6 lbs.

Blackberries

These will do well in any soil. Plant in rows about five feet apart and three feet apart in the row. Should be cultivated thoroughly. Cut out all suckers and all old wood and you will be rewarded with fine crops.

✓ **Early Harvest.** Very early. Berries medium size and sweet. Comes on the market first and therefore brings the best prices.

✓ **Snyder.** Very hardy and therefore best for the North and high altitudes.

✓ **Mersereau.** A mammoth blackberry of unusual vigor. Has been known to stand temperatures of from 15 to 25 degrees below zero. The berries are of very large size and fine shippers and keepers. All blackberries, per 10, 60c; per 100, \$5.00.

Dewberries

This is a variety or species of blackberry that trails on the ground. The fruit is like the blackberry but somewhat larger and of just as good if not better flavor. The plants bear very profusely and the fruit is highly prized on all markets. Plants should be given some covering through the winter. Per 10, 65c; 100, \$5.00.



Early harvest Blackberries.

St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry

"Bears First, Last and All the Time"

The St. Regis has rightly been called "the early till late" variety for it is the first red raspberry to give ripe fruit, while it continues to produce berries without intermission until late in October. It is of pure American blood and extremely hardy, enduring the severest cold. The foliage does not scald nor is its growth of cane impaired by the heat or drought of summer.

The berries are large, bright crimson in color and so firm and rich in sugar that they will stand shipping two hundred miles and arrive in first-class condition.

The merits of this truly reliable, everbearing raspberry may be summarized as follows:

1. It is the earliest of all red raspberries.
2. It is wonderfully prolific; the first, or main crop, being far greater than that of any other red varieties known.
3. It gives a crop of fruit all summer and autumn, fruiting on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By this date, berries begin to ripen upon the young canes, which continue to produce berries in increasing numbers until late autumn.
4. Berries are bright crimson, of large size and of surpassing quality—rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. They are exceedingly meaty, firm texture and keep in good condition longer, after being gathered, than any other red raspberry. As a shipper it is unexcelled.
5. The canes are of stocky, strong growth with a great abundance of dark green leathery leaves.
6. It succeeds upon all soils, whether light and sandy, or cold heavy clay, and the canes are absolutely hardy.

BEARS THE FIRST SEASON

St. Regis yields a crop of fruit the season it is planted. Plants of it set out in early April gave ripe berries the 20th of June the same year. For four



St. Regis Raspberry.

weeks thereafter the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit freely until the middle of October. The berries were large, beautiful, firm, and full flavored to the last. \$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100.

OTHER RASPBERRIES

RED VARIETIES

	Per 10	Per 100
New Cardinal	\$0.70	\$5.00
Cuthbert .....	.60	4.00
London .....	.60	4.00

BLACK CAPS

Cumberland	\$0.60	\$4.00
Gregg .....	.60	4.00
Kansas .....	.60	4.00

Shrubs and Other Ornamentals MAKE YOUR HOME MORE HOME-LIKE

Improve your homes now. No doubt many of you had planned to set out some shrubs and trees but had put this off until after the war.

Now is the time to carry out your plans. A few dollars spent for shrubs and trees will add many dollars to the value of your home.

Ornamental Shrubs are becoming more popular every day and there is nothing that makes a place look more home-like than a few well placed flowering shrubs. These are all perennials and when once established they need practically no attention for years. They bear beautiful flowers and are an ornament throughout the entire year.

They can be used very effectively in masses, or as borders in front of porches and are excellent for planting along the house to hide the foundation. A row of Spireas in front of the chicken yard or along the driveway makes a most beautiful sight.

California Privet

Undoubtedly the best all-around hedge plant. Can be sheared to any shape, is hardy, needs little care and is an ornament nearly the entire year. 18 to 24 inches, 10 for \$1.75; 100 for \$12.00.

Amoor River Privet

This is similar to California Privet, but is hardier and stands our winters better. 12 to 18 inches, 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$15.00.

Shrubs are investments which will pay handsome dividends in beauty and attractiveness every year and a big cash dividend in added value if you should wish to sell your property.



Privet.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Lilac

The Lilac appears to best advantage when massed in groups, and only a few varieties of but one or two colors. You may take any number of groups of the different colors; they are easily transplanted in either fall or spring. Moderately rich, moist soil suits them best. The dead flowers should be removed when the blooming season is over, as they give an untidy appearance; should not be pruned in winter or spring, as it destroys the flowers. Large flowered, purple, or white. Each, 60c; per 10, \$5.50.

Syringa or Mock Orange

The shrubs are usually tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers, and are so valuable for backgrounds, screens, grouping and specimens. Their flowers are milk-white, in most cases, and beautiful for cutting. Each, 60c; 10 for \$5.50.

BARTELDES SHRUB COLLECTION

4 Spirea Van Houttei	\$2.20
2 Snowball	1.00
2 Syringa	1.20
4 Deutzia	2.40
1 Lilac .....	.60
	\$7.40

Special Price,\$6.75

Spirea

The Spirea is without doubt one of the most useful of ornamental shrubs. It can be used for backgrounds, dividing screens, hiding foundations and the individual specimens are very beautiful.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI (Bridal Wreath). The grandest of all the Spires; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom. the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat white florets make up the racemes, and these clusters are set close along drooping stems. Perfectly hardy, and an early bloomer. 55c each; 10 for \$5.00.

SPIREA THUNBERGII. Extremely neat and graceful in its habits; dwarfish and rounded; drooping branches; narrow, yellowish-green foliage; white flowers; early in spring. One of the best and deserves a place everywhere. 60c each; 10 for \$5.50.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. A beautiful variety with broad heads of deep pink flowers; grows two to three feet high, making a shapely bush. Blooms almost continuously from June throughout the season. 60c each; 10 for \$5.50.



Lilac.

Shrubs

INCREASE THE VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY

Until seen, one cannot appreciate the effect that can be brought out by properly arranging and grouping the wonderful assortment of foliage, ranging in color from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. For hedges, and for giving privacy to home grounds, they are indispensable; and if selected with reference to the period of blooming, produce flowers from April to November.

Snowball

A well known favorite shrub of large size, with handsome balls of very beautiful white flowers in June. Each, 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

Weigela

Rosea. An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in May and June. Quite hardy. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn. Each, 60c; 10 for \$5.50.

BUTTERFLY BUSH or SUMMER LILAC. Beautiful lilac colored flowers are borne on long graceful stems. The flower spikes are about ten inches long and made up of hundreds of small flowers. Price, 60c each; per 10, \$5.50.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet-scented Shrub or Allspice). A shrub of peculiar fragrance and chocolate colored flowers. Each, 60c; per 10, \$5.50.

DEUTZIA (Gracilis). One of the most desirable shrubs to plant as individual specimens, or for grouping. Entirely hardy and forms a small round plant. Flowers pure white. Each, 60c; per 10, \$5.50.

HYDRANGEA. Large-clustered. A fine shrub, large, bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in great profusion. Hardy. Each, 60c; per 10, \$5.50.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry). This is an invaluable little shrub that fits in with almost every planting. Grows about everywhere, handsome foliage of bright green, oval leaves that turn to most brilliant shades of orange and red in the fall. Slender, graceful branches, protected by thorns, are lined with little scarlet berries of great attractiveness from early autumn well into winter. Very valuable for a hedge. Each, 60c; 10 for \$5.50.

PURPLE FRINGE or SMOKE TREE. Small tree with dusky, fringe-like flowers. Each, \$1.25; 10 for \$11.00.

QUINCE (Japan Scarlet). Bright scarlet flowers in early spring. Fine for hedge. Each, 60c; 10 for \$5.50.

RED DOGWOOD. Very ornamental in later fall and winter when the bark is blood-red. Also attractive in early spring and summer. Each, 60c.

FORSYTHIA or GOLDEN BELL. A very singular and quite ornamental shrub. Its branches in early spring, before the leaves appear, are covered with bright yellow pendulous flowers. Each, 60c.

SNOWBERRY. Of graceful form with pendulous branches, grows 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers are white or light pink in summer and ripen into large clusters of white berries. Very striking. Each, 60c.

TAMARIX. A beautiful shrub with small light green leaves similar to Juniper. Flowers are pink, small and delicate, borne on long spikes. Blooms in May. Each, 60c.

SUMAC. Very useful in a shrub collection. Very striking when the leaves turn. Each, 70c.

ALMOND (Dwarf Double Rose). Flowering. A fine shrub with small double blossoms. Rose or white. Each, 60c; 10, \$5.50.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON. Hardy flower in the fall when other shrubs are out of bloom. Double. Purple or white. Each, 60c; per 10, \$5.50.



Boston Ivy.

BIGNONIA RADICANS (Scarlet Trumpet Flower). Vigorous and bears clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. Each, 60c; 10 for \$5.00.

CLEMATIS HENRYI. Large, pure white flower. Each, 80c; 10 for \$7.50.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII. Large, intense violet-purple flowers. Very popular. Each, 80c; 10 for \$7.50.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. Bears an abundance of small, pure white flowers of penetrating fragrance. The most hardy and best variety of all. Each, 70c; 10 for \$6.50.

Vines

A few vines will add greatly to the beauty and the comfort of your porch. These perennial vines need practically no attention after they are once started and they increase in size and beauty from year to year.

HONEYSUCKLE (Hall's Japan). An evergreen variety with pure white flowers. Each, 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

HONEYSUCKLE (Monthly Fragrant). Blooms all summer, very sweet. Each, 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

HONEYSUCKLE (Yellow Trumpet). Well known variety with yellow trumpet flowers. Each, 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

WISTARIA (Chinese). Either white or purple. Hardy and makes an enormous growth. Each, 60c; 10 for \$4.50.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston Ivy). Foliage smaller than the American and more dense. Forms a sheet of green and is unequalled for covering brick or stone walls. Should be protected while young. Each, 65c; 10 for \$6.00.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper). A rapid grower, foliage turning to a rich crimson in autumn. Each, 65c; 10 for \$6.00.

Ornamental Trees

Invest a little money in trees for your home. They will pay regular and increasing dividends in shade and beauty for many, many years to come. It takes some time to grow a good shade tree. Do not put this off another season but get some trees started at once.

	Each	Per 10
Ash, American. 6 to 8 feet	\$1.25	\$11.00
*Catalpa Bungei. 4 to 5 feet	1.40	13.00
Catalpa Speciosa. 6 to 8 feet	1.25	11.00
*Chestnut, American Sweet. 6 to 8 feet	1.25	11.00
Elm, American. 6 to 8 feet	1.25	11.00
Box Elder. 6 to 8 feet	1.15	10.00
Maple, Silver Leaf. 6 to 8 feet	1.15	10.00
*Maple, Sugar. 5 to 6 feet	1.25	11.00
Poplar, Carolina. 6 to 8 feet	1.15	10.00
Poplar, Lombardy. 6 to 8 feet	1.15	10.00
Sycamore, American. 6 to 8 feet	1.25	12.00
*Tulip Tree. 5 to 6 feet	1.25	12.00

Varieties marked * can be supplied from Lawrence only. Not from Denver.

Evergreens

A few well placed evergreens add a great deal to the beauty of your lawn. These can be set out in groups, with shrubbery, along the foundation of the house, or single specimens.

Arbor-Vitae, American. 18 to 24 inches. Each, \$1.40; per 10, \$12.50.

Irish Juniper. 18 to 24 inches. Each, \$1.40; per 10, \$12.50.

Red Cedar. 18 to 24 inches. Each, \$1.40; per 10, \$12.50.

Spruce, Norway. 18 to 24 inches. Each, \$1.40; per 10, \$12.50.

Spruce, Colorado Blue. 12 to 18 inches. Each, \$2.00; per 10, \$18.00. Colorado Blue Spruce will be sent from Denver, Colo., where we grow these.

COLLECTION OF VINES.

2 Honeysuckle	\$1.00
1 Wistaria	1.50
2 Ampelopsis Veitchii	1.30
4 Clematis Paniculata	2.80

\$5.60

Colorado Blue Spruce.

Special Price, \$4.95.

Lombardy Poplar.



Barteldes Tested Seed Corn

An acre of corn yielding fifteen or twenty bushels takes just as much land, just as much labor, and just as much seed as does the acre yielding fifty or sixty bushels. Climatic conditions of the season have much to do with the yield of corn but there are four very important factors that you as a corn grower can control. By taking care of these four factors properly you are taking a long step toward the big yield which every farmer desires.

These factors are: First, fertility of the soil; second, cultivation of the soil; third, quality of the seed corn; and fourth, germination of the seed corn.

The fertility can be easily taken care of by fertilizing with manure or a good commercial fertilizer.

The cultivation can also be taken care of without much trouble, and is generally done very well.

The quality of the seed corn and the germination of the seed corn are two factors that are often neglected. The difference between good, large, well filled ears and small, shallow grained ears is very marked in the yield of an acre.

Other things being equal the yield depends largely on the stand. Owing to adverse conditions it may be impossible at some times to get a good stand with seed of good vitality but it certainly is impossible, even under the best of conditions, to get a good stand with corn that will grow only 50 or 60 per cent.

It is therefore of greatest importance that only the best and most vigorous seed corn be planted. If you are planting your own seed be sure that you test it, and if you are buying your seed corn be sure that you buy it from a good, reliable seed house.

Our corn is all selected in the ear, then tipped, butted, shelled, and cleaned. And above all, it is all tested for germination and we know that it will grow. We are very fortunate in being located in the Kaw Valley, which produces some of the best corn in the country.

GRADED CORN. All of our corn is tipped, butted, shelled, and cleaned, but if you wish it graded we can do this also. We have one of the best corn graders on the market and while this takes out a good many of the uneven kernels it of course does not do a perfect job. Grading does improve the quality and we can do this for 25 cents per bushel extra.

Postage. The prices of seed corn and other field seeds do not include postage.

KAW CHIEF

KAW CHIEF. We have been growing and selling Kaw Chief Corn for several years now and every year we add a host of names to our list of satisfied purchasers of this corn. If you have never grown Kaw Chief be sure and try it this year. We know you will be pleased. The corn is of a deep, golden yellow color, the ears are large, measuring up to 13 and 14 inches in length and have 16, 18, and 20 rows to the cob. The grower had in mind constantly not so much a very large ear, but an ear that was well filled at both tip and butt, and kernels that were large and square shouldered. This is the kind of corn that yields heaviest when shelled. A bushel of Kaw Chief Corn on the ear will yield 58 to 60 pounds of shelled corn. Kaw Chief Corn matures in from 95 to 105 days, and ordinarily yields from 75 to 80 bushels per acre and makes a good growth of foliage. It does well on both upland and bottom land. Our supply of Kaw Chief is always exhausted before the end of the season so send your order early. Per lb., 10c.

For prices of Seed Corn by the bushel please see our Pink List.

WARNING—TEST YOUR SEED CORN.

Pop Corn

Plant at least a few rows for the children. They, and the grown folks also, will enjoy pop corn in the long winter evenings. Plant some Baby Golden and Baby Rice. They are truly delicious.

BABY GOLDEN. Small yellow ears. The yield is small but the quality is the very finest. When you have eaten the Baby Golden or Baby Rice you will not want to go back to the other varieties again. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c.

JAPANESE HULLESS or BABY RICE. Small ears and small grain which pop to a fair size. The popped corn is deliciously tender and this corn always brings a premium on the market. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c.

WHITE RICE. A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed, resembling rice. Very prolific, and fine for parching. Does not pop as large as Queen's Golden, but is more tender and better flavor. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c.

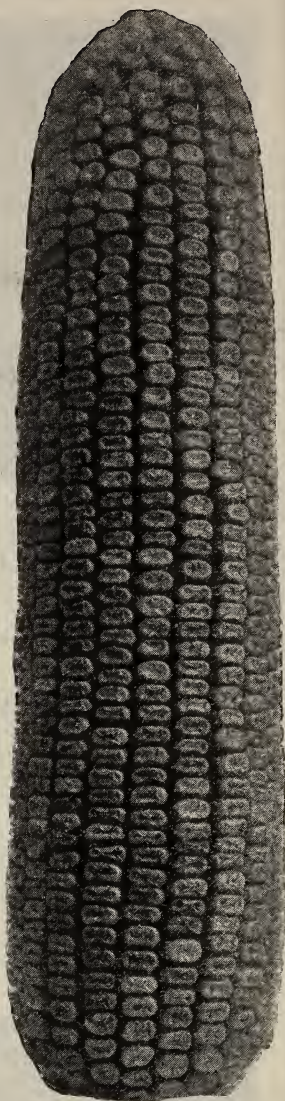
QUEEN'S GOLDEN. Produces ears in great abundance on stalks nearly six feet high. It pops perfectly white. A single kernel will expand to nearly an inch in diameter. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c.

WHITE PEARL. A common variety having smooth kernels. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c.

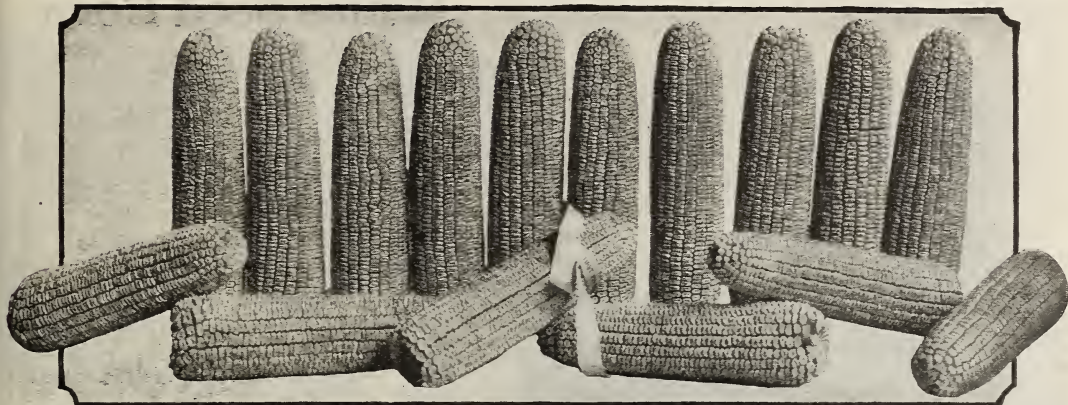
Postage extra. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CHOCOLATE POPCORN.—Put 2 teacups of white sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of corn syrup, 2 ounces of chocolate, and 1 cup of water into a kettle and cook until the syrup hardens, when put in cold water. Pour over 4 quarts of freshly popped corn and stir well to insure the uniform coating of the kernels.

POPCORN BALLS.—Cook 1 pint of syrup, 1 pint of sugar, 2 tablespoons butter and 1 teaspoon of vinegar until it hardens when dropped in cold water. Remove to the back of stove and add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of soda dissolved in a tablespoon of hot water and then pour the hot syrup over 4 quarts of freshly popped corn, stirring well until each kernel is coated, when it can be shaped.



Kaw Chief Corn.



Reid's Yellow Dent Corn.

Seed Corn

Yellow Varieties of Tested Seed Corn

REID'S YELLOW DENT. (100 days.) Ears medium size, remarkably uniform in size and of a slight yellow color with a deep grain and small red cob. Best for shredding, as it shatters least of any. A sure cropper and a very reliable variety in all respects. **Lb., 10c.**

PRIDE OF THE NORTH. (90 days.) This variety has smaller ears than the late kinds, but is valuable, as it matures early. Planted as late as July 4th, it has fully matured by October 2. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows growing eight to ten inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, and of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow six to eight feet in height, producing one or two good ears. Our seed of this variety has been grown for us with special care from the original stock. **Lb., 10c.**

IMPROVED LEAMING. (90 days.) This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the yellow Canada and flint varieties in earliness, productiveness and quality. The ears are large and handsome, with

deep, large grains; orange yellow color and red cob. Stalks medium sized, tapering gradually, producing two good ears, each of which husks and shells easily. **Lb., 10c.**

IOWA GOLD MINE. (90 days.) It is early, ears of good size and symmetrical; color bright golden yellow; grains very deep; cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly. **Lb., 10c.**

GOLDEN BEAUTY. (100 days.) The ears are of perfect shape with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear and in every respect as perfect a type as could possibly be had. Golden Beauty matures in 100 to 110 days from planting and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. **Lb., 10c.**

Red Corn

BLOODY BUTCHER. (100 days.) This corn resists the drought better than any other variety. Ears long and of perfect shape. Grain deep red, having sometimes a yellow tip. Type is not entirely fixed. **Lb., 10c.**

Odd Varieties

SQUAW CORN. (90 days.) Blue and White (Semi-flint). This variety grows very dwarf and is one of the very best for resisting drought. It is early and is very popular in sections deficient in rainfall. The ears are rather small and the kernels are blue, white, and blue and white. Its ability to resist drought together with its earliness makes Squaw Corn an excellent variety for Western Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. **Lb., 10c.**

CALICO. (100 days.) The Old-Fashioned Red, White, and Yellow. This peculiarly colored corn was obtained by breeding together strong, vigorous red, white, and yellow types, producing a kernel showing stripes of the three colors. Ears are large, grains deep and cob small. Very rich in protein and a good feed for stock. **Lb., 10c.**

For prices of Seed Corn by the bushel please see our Pink List.



Bloody Butcher Corn.



Boone County White.

PRIDE OF THE PRAIRIE. This is rather a new White Corn which has been grown the past few years with excellent results in Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska.

It is a very heavy white corn, shelling out from 60 to 62 pounds of shelled corn from 70 pounds of crib run ear corn. It is an excellent yielder, and highly drought-resistant. A reliable grower in central Nebraska writes: "Although the past season (1921) was somewhat dry for corn in this locality, this corn made 75 bushels per acre." This corn has large and strong stalks, with heavy foliage. The ears are quite large, averaging 9 to 11 inches in length, and weighing from 16 to 22 ounces. The ears have from 24 to 32 rows of very deep grain. It matures in 100 to 110 days. For the past seven years this corn has had most careful selection and cultivation by an expert seedsman on a large farm devoted entirely to seed corn. It does well on both upland and low land, and it is certainly worthy of a trial on any farm. Per lb., 10c.

Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn

This corn, as the name indicates, is inclined to stool, and one grain will produce in many instances more than one stalk. Each stalk bears two or three ears five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, and beautifully white. It produces an abundance of fodder, and is the best variety for ensilage. It yields 30 to 50 bushels of corn per acre, and the ears are fine for roasting, although not sweet. It does not require a very rich soil, and therefore is the best variety for poor soils. The kernel contains more starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, gives a fine flour. **Lb., 15c.**

Hickory King.

White Seed Corn

PRIDE OF SALINE. The Kansas Agricultural College reports that Pride of Saline is the highest yielding variety of any that were grown in co-operative variety tests throughout central Kansas.

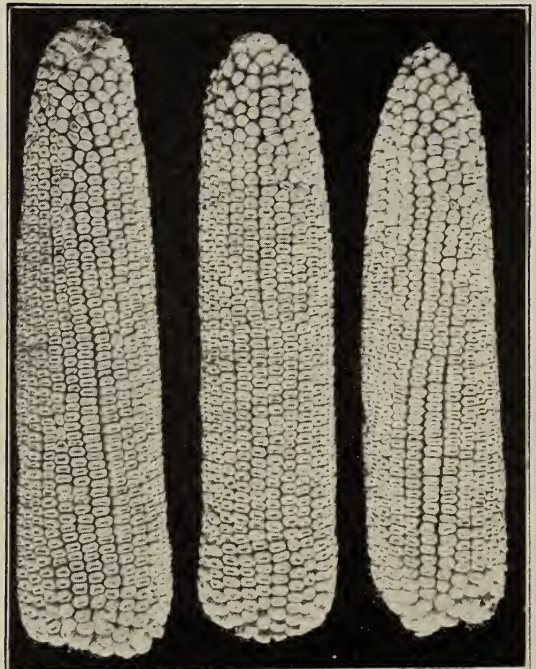
Pride of Saline is a medium early, about like Silver Mine and Reid's. The ears are of medium size, the corn is pearly white, medium short, quite rectangular in shape and rather hard.

It is not a show corn but is a sure money-maker. In variety tests at Manhattan it out-yielded every other variety for three straight years. It is especially recommended for central and western Kansas, for early corn in eastern Kansas, and for other localities where conditions of soil and climate are not the best for corn growing. If you want to fill your corn crib, plant Pride of Saline. **Lb., 10c.**

BOONE COUNTY WHITE. (100 days.) Medium late, and in our opinion the best white corn for bottom lands and good soil. The ears are of large size, well proportioned, well rounded at butt and tip. The up to date type has a deep narrow grain giving the largest possible amount of corn to the cob. This variety yields well, even in a dry season. **Lb., 10c.**

IOWA SILVER MINE. (90 days.) The stalk grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet, and sets the ears about three and a half to four feet from the ground. The ears measure from ten to twelve inches in length. They are very uniform in size and shape, sixteen to twenty straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small cob. It is the heaviest yielder we know, having yielded over 100 bushels to the acre. Seventy pounds of ears will make sixty-two pounds of corn. **Lb., 10c.**

HICKORY KING. (110 days.) This is an entirely distinct variety amongst the white corn, combining the largest grain with the smallest cob. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the acre bulk of ears than any other variety. It is satisfied with any kind of soil, and will produce good strong stalks, bearing two and occasionally three good ears. **Lb., 10c.**



Pride of the Prairie.



Barteldes Alfalfa

THE MOST PROFITABLE CROP ON THE FARM

While Alfalfa is being grown very extensively in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Nebraska and other middle western states, the growing of this excellent crop is still in its infancy in other parts of the country.

As a tame hay plant Alfalfa stands supreme in longevity, yields, feeding value, soil-building and economy, and in adaptability to wide variations of soil and climate.

Alfalfa not only produces a hay crop of from 3 to 10 tons per acre, a valuable seed crop, but at the same time enriches the soil on which it is growing. The United States Department of Agriculture states that in two years Alfalfa adds \$100.00 to the value of every acre on which it grows.

Alfalfa will thrive on almost every kind of soil except a wet one. It is essentially a dry land plant and on wet soils the weeds will get ahead of it. It is interesting to know that Chinch Bugs do not bother Alfalfa.

Alfalfa is sown either in the spring or the fall at the rate of from 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. In sowing Alfalfa it is of greatest importance that the seed bed be carefully and thoroughly prepared. The seed bed should be firm and moist and the surface should be loose, mellow, and very finely pulverized. The entire field should be as smooth as it is possible to make it. Our Free Alfalfa Booklet gives much valuable information about Alfalfa.

Since Alfalfa is an expensive crop to plant and since a stand will last for a good many years it is of utmost importance that none but the very best seed be sown. Cheap seed of inferior quality may result in a poor stand or may bring to your farm a host of vicious weed seeds. We urge that you either buy your Alfalfa from a reliable seed house, or have it analyzed by your experiment station before sowing it.

We were one of the first seed houses to handle Alfalfa and have been buying and selling it in large quantities since 1875. We have men trained in the government laboratory and we know Alfalfa Seed. If you buy our best seed you can rest assured that you are getting the very best seed on the market.

Price of Alfalfa Seed in quantities is given on our Pink List. In small lots it is 25c per pound with parcel post charges extra.

Book on Alfalfa by Hon. F. D. Coburn, 161 pages, 90c. With an order for \$10.00 of field seeds we will give this 90c book free upon request.

Grimm's Alfalfa

Grimm's is the hardest strain of Alfalfa known in this country. It stools very heavily and the value of this characteristic can hardly be overestimated, as it not only affords immunity from winter losses, but the protected underground buds are less liable to injuries from over-pasturing, or attack from grasshoppers. The spreading crown seems to be associated with a very much branched surface root system, easily available. Lb., 50c. See Pink List for prices in larger quantities.

INOCULATE YOUR ALFALFA SEED.

Alfalfa belongs to the family of plants which has the power to take nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil.

It does this by means of bacteria which are found on nodules on the roots. These bacteria must be present to enable the plant to take the nitrogen from the air.

These bacteria may be in your soil, but to make sure of their presence it is advisable to apply Inoculator when sowing the seed.

This Inoculator is inexpensive, it is easy to apply and will insure the biggest crop and the greatest increase in soil fertility.

You will find full information about Bacteria on page 113 of this catalog.



Nodules on Inoculated Alfalfa.



Barteldes Sweet Clover

**MAKES HAY AND PASTURE WHILE
ENRICHING THE SOIL.**

Sweet Clover has been growing wild in the Middle West for a great many years. Up until a few years ago it was considered a weed, but now its good qualities are known and it occupies a very important place in agriculture.

The features or qualities which make Sweet Clover so valuable are: First, the ability to thrive, produce good hay and good pasture on very poor soils; and second, the ability to improve the soil on which it is growing.

Nearly every farm has some land which is too poor to grow alfalfa, corn, wheat or other crops. Sweet Clover is just the thing for such patches. It will make these patches productive and will improve the soils so that after a few years they can grow other crops.

Sweet Clover will stand a great deal of drought and will also thrive in moist soils. Stock do not always take to it at first, but will eat it readily after they once acquire a taste for it. A good way to induce them to eat it is to sprinkle a little brine over the hay.

Although Sweet Clover is very hardy and will thrive in the most unfavorable places it is sometimes difficult to get a good stand. This difficulty can be overcome by sowing the seed on a thoroughly compacted seed bed with just enough loose dirt to cover the seed and by sowing scarified seed.

Scarifying is done on a machine which blows the seed against a strip of coarse sand paper. This scratches each seed just enough to allow the moisture to enter and cause the seed to germinate.

Sweet Clover has a very hard shell and when the seed is not scarified much of it will lay in the ground before it grows.

Our Sweet Clover is all scarified at no expense to you.

Sweet Clover is sown either in the spring or in the fall at the rate of from 15 to 20 pounds of hulled seed to the acre.

Sweet Clover is a biennial which means that it lives two years. It makes a rapid growth the first season and can be cut for hay or pastured during the latter part of the summer. The second season it makes hay and pasture and will also bloom and make seed. It dies at the end of the second season, but if it is allowed to do so it reseeds itself and comes up again the following spring.

Sweet Clover is grown very extensively throughout the Middle West. We are right in the heart of the Sweet Clover country and therefore can at all times supply the very best seed at the lowest market prices.

We handle two varieties of Sweet Clover; the Biennial White Blossom and Biennial Yellow Blossom.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*). This is the popular and standard variety. It is a biennial, grows to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, is a very vigorous grower, is extremely hardy and pro-



duces abundant pasturage and lots of hay. This is the standard Sweet Clover of the country. Lb., 20c.

BIENNIAL YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus officinalis*). This is also a biennial and preferred by some people on account of its earliness. It is about two weeks earlier than the white, does not grow quite as tall and not quite as heavy or as coarse. Do not confuse this with the annual Yellow Blossom which is of very little value. Lb., 20c.

HUBAM CLOVER

THE ANNUAL WHITE SWEET CLOVER

Hubam Clover was introduced in 1915 by Prof. Hughes of the Iowa Experiment Station and it has become immensely popular in some sections. Being an annual it makes its growth and produces a seed crop in one season. Some growers report that it made a growth of seven to nine feet in three and a half months.

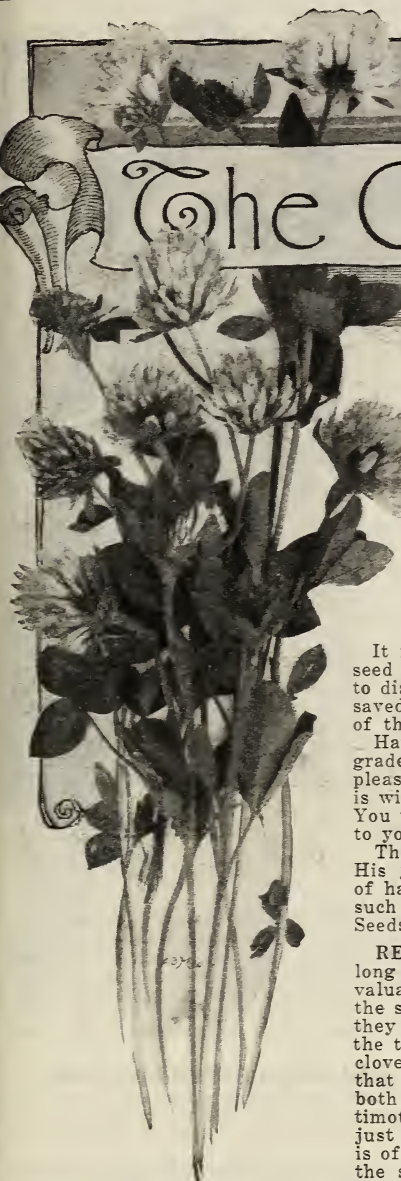
Reports from several states show that Hubam is drought resistant to a remarkable degree. One grower reported that without irrigation and with less than one inch of rainfall after seeding it grew to a height of seven feet and showed no ill effects of the drought.

It does in one season what other clovers do in two. It adds nitrogen and humus to the soil, makes splendid summer and fall pasture, is a rich hay crop and a wonderful honey producing plant.

It is splendid for sowing as a fertilizing crop after oats or in wheat. It will make in one season sufficient growth to add a great deal of fertility to the soil.

When sowing in cultivated rows use from three to four pounds and when broadcast about twelve pounds to the acre. Early seeding is recommended as the young plants are quite hardy. Hubam should be sown on a perfectly firm seed bed with a surface mulch of loose soil. Never sow Hubam on a freshly plowed seed bed. When the ground is clean because of a previously cultivated crop the seed bed should be prepared by surface cultivation only.

Price per pound, 40c. For prices in larger quantities please see the Pink List.



The CLOVERS

For Your Land's Sake "Sow Clover"

On account of the high prices that were realized during the war for wheat, corn and other grains, nearly every farmer grew these crops to the limit, and in doing this neglected crop rotation and soil preservation. This was entirely proper, as the world was certainly in dire need of grains at that time.

But now conditions are getting back to normal, and it is high time to give a thought to the condition of your soil. Sow more clover and alfalfa, to build up the fertility of your soil. It is much easier to do this now than it will be after the soil has become entirely exhausted.

Quality in Clover Seed

It is of greatest importance that you know the quality of the clover seed which you sow. It takes an expert with a good magnifying glass to discover dodder and other vicious weeds in clover seed. A few cents saved in the price of the seed may cost you many dollars in getting rid of the weeds that may come to your farm with the cheap clover seed.

Have your seed analyzed by your experiment station or buy the best grade of some reliable dealer on whom you can depend. We are always pleased to send samples for your inspection and any seed we ship you is with the understanding that you must be satisfied with it on arrival. You take no chance in buying from us. If the seed does not look good to you, send it back.

The head of our field seed department has been with us for 30 years. His judgment and knowledge of field seeds gained by the experience of handling field seeds constantly is worth a great deal to you. It is such experience covering a period of many years that makes Barteldes Seeds so entirely reliable and trustworthy.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratensis*). Red or Medium Clover has long been considered the most important of the clover family. It is valuable both as a hay crop and a pasture crop and is also beneficial to the soil. It is a well known fact that grain crops will yield more when they follow clover. It is very valuable for enriching wornout soils but the trouble is that the soil is generally too much exhausted before the clover is sown. The better plan is to rotate your crops with clover so that the soil will not become too badly run down. The common mixture both for hay and pasture is eight pounds of clover and ten pounds of timothy per acre. To get the best hay Red Clover should be cut when just past the blooming stage, but in consideration of a second crop it is often necessary to cut the first crop a little sooner. The selection of the seed is of greatest importance. Buckhorn is found in nearly all clover seed and is to be avoided whenever possible. Our best grade is especially selected for purity and can be depended upon. Red Clover will grow on any good corn land and when sown by itself the soil should be put in first-class condition. It can be sown either in the spring or in the fall, but as it is not drought resistant in the early stages the moisture should be conserved as much as possible. It is generally sown broadcast at the rate of 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre. **Lb., 30c.**

BURR CLOVER (*Medicago Maculata*). Is used mainly in the Southern States and California. Fills in the season when other forage plants have become dried by the summer heat. Stock of all kinds feed upon the burrs, which contain a large portion of nutritious matter. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre in August, September, or October. **Lb., 30c.**

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*). White Clover is excellent for pasture and is especially valuable for mixing with Kentucky Blue Grass both for lawns and pasture. A few pounds of White Clover should be in all permanent grass seed mixtures as it helps fill up the bare spots and is very nutritious. White Clover will disappear at the approach of very hot weather but will come back again with rains or seasonable weather. It is very hardy and is a perennial. Sow five to eight pounds per acre. **Lb., 65c.**

ABOUT INOCULATION.

The inoculation of Alfalfa and Clovers has been neglected because it has been understood that this was not necessary. Inoculation is not always absolutely necessary, but it is always beneficial and profitable.

Native bacteria may be present in the soil, but if you treat the seed before sowing you are sure to get a strong, thorough inoculation, which means better developed plants and increased yields.

Remember that the increase in yield is **ALL PROFIT** and it takes but a small increase to yield a handsome profit on the very small investment in Bacteria. (See page 113.)

For prices of field seeds see our pink list. Mailed free any time.

CLOVERS—Continued

BARTELDES PINK LIST

Is Issued Frequently During the Season. Get a
Late One Before Buying Any Field Seeds.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*). Alsike Clover is especially valuable for growing on wet or swampy land. If you have a piece of land that is too damp for alfalfa or other clovers or grass sow a mixture of about four pounds of Alsike Clover and ten pounds of Red Top Grass Seed. This will make an excellent crop of hay. Alsike Clover is very hardy, is perpetual, will withstand drought and will not winter kill. About six to ten pounds will sow an acre and as the seed is very fine it should be covered only slightly. For bottom lands needing drainage but not subject to overflow an excellent mixture is as follows: Four pounds of Red Clover, two pounds of Alsike Clover and ten pounds of Timothy. This quantity is for one acre. Lb., 30c.

CRIMSON CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*). An annual variety in common use in Italy and southern France for feeding green. Also largely grown in this country in Virginia. A good portion is now being used in Texas and adjoining states. Two to four weeks earlier than the Red Clover, and for that reason being more desirable. Immense yielder of fodder. Commences to grow at once after cutting and continues to do so until after frost. Height 1 foot; roots nearly black, and blossoms long and of deep carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in the fall in southern country. Sow 15 pounds to the acre. Lb., 30c.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza Striata*). Low, perennial, spreading habit. Stands excessive drought well; flourishes on poorest soil in southern states. Sow 15 pounds per acre. It makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also valuable for turning under as green manure. Sow in spring broadcast at the rate of 30 pounds per acre. Lb., 30c.

ESPARSETTE or GERMAN CLOVER (*Onobrychis Sativa*). Perennial, blooms in July. Same family as alfalfa, adapted to light chalky soils, stands gravel and barren regions deficient in rainfall. Shorter lived plant than alfalfa, but will last from 8 to 10 years, according to soil, by judicious top dressing of manure. It is excellent for cows, increasing flow and quality of milk. Would advise early and heavy seeding. Follow with roller. Sow seed 2 inches deep and from 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Lb., 30c.



Roots Showing Clover Nodules.



MAMMOTH SAPLING or PEA VINE CLOVER. Being a rank grower makes it most valuable for fertilizing purposes. Foliage, flower and stem much darker than common Red Clover, ripens later than the latter, about the time Timothy and Red Top and other grasses ripen, making thereby a much better quality of hay, when mixed with them. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre. Lb., 30c.

Clovers Add Nitrogen to the Soil

But only when nodules containing bacteria are on the roots. These bacteria take the free nitrogen of the air and put it into such form as to make it available for plant use.

If these bacteria are not present, clovers can do but little toward enriching the soil. To make sure that your clover has plenty of bacteria inoculate the seed when sowing. (See page 113.)

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

We are especially proud of the quality of our best grade of Clovers and Grass Seeds. If you have not bought any of these seeds from us and are not familiar with this quality let us send you samples.

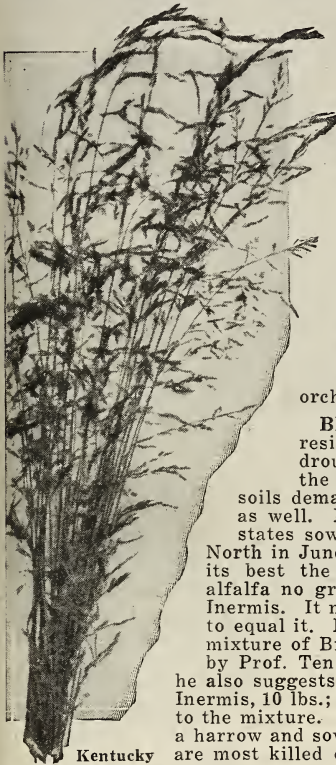
Just let us know in what varieties you are interested and we will send you samples at once. We are very glad to send these without charge, as we feel sure that if you have the opportunity of comparing our qualities and prices with others we will get your order.

Our Pink List Gives the Latest Prices of Clover Seed.
It is Sent Free at Any Time.

Barteldes Grass Seeds

The Quality in Grass Seed is especially important because you seed a pasture, meadow or lawn for a period of many years. If vicious weed seeds are in the seed you sow they will be in your fields for a long time. Get the best seed even if it costs a little more.

We take special pride in our best seed and we know you would be pleased with it. If you are in any doubt as to the quality of our seed let us send you a sample. Then compare them with others or, better still, send them all to your Experiment Station for analysis.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. This has long been the standard grass in America for both lawns and pastures. There are a good many grass mixtures on the market but the base of all the good ones is Kentucky Blue Grass. Nine parts of Kentucky Blue Grass and one part of White Clover make a very good mixture for lawns. Very few people sow Blue Grass thick enough. For lawns one pound should be sown for every 150 square feet or for every plot 10 by 15 feet.

Kentucky Blue Grass thrives best on limestone soil and although somewhat slow in starting it is permanent when once established. When sowing for pasture from 25 to 30 pounds should be sown per acre. Lb., 35c.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Glomerata*). No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It stands the drought, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground and is splendid to prevent worn out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasture three weeks before any other, and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on blue grass. It makes a very heavy sod and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all season. It is well suited to sow mixed with alfalfa; an average of 12 lbs. orchard grass, 6 to 8 lbs. alfalfa seeds. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Lb., 25c.

BROMUS INERMIS or **HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS.** A wonderful drought resister. A grass for the stock raiser. All cattle like it. This pre-eminent drought-resisting grass stands at the head of all, and is destined to lead as the most satisfactory and valuable forage grass in all localities where arid soils demand a plant with ability to stand the drought. Stands intense cold equally as well. May be sown in autumn with winter wheat, or early spring. In southern states sow in February or March, preparing lands as for other grasses. Blooms in North in June, and earlier in Southern States. Its nature is to stool out, and thus does its best the second season. It seldom produces seed the first year. Aside from alfalfa no grass has fulfilled the promise to the western farmer better than *Bromus Inermis*. It meets drought as well as wet and cold, and for Kansas we know of no grass to equal it. Many of our large ranchers are planting it extensively. For hog pasture a mixture of *Bromus Inermis* and alfalfa, where the latter succeeds well, is recommended by Prof. Ten Eyck of the Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment Station, and he also suggests for large pastures for cattle a mixture of the following per acre: *Bromus Inermis*, 10 lbs.; Orchard Grass, 8 lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 8 lbs.; Red Clover, 1 or 2 lbs. added to the mixture. For worn out pastures he advises a disc early in the spring, following with a harrow and sow *Bromus Inermis* on the land, putting most on places where native grasses are most killed out. Lb., 25c.

OUR PINK LIST

Prices of Alfalfa, Clovers, Grass Seeds, and Grains fluctuate constantly during the season. Our catalog is printed in November and December and in making our prices of field seeds we can do one of three things. Make our prices in the catalog for all season, issue a monthly price list, or issue a price list every few days during the season.

If we were to make the prices in the catalog for all season we would necessarily have to make these very high so as to protect ourselves against advances. If we printed a monthly price list we would have to make these prices high enough to take care of possible advance during the month.

Therefore, in order to give our customers the lowest market prices at all times we issue our Pink List. We can always quote the very lowest prices in line with the market.

To show how this works out in actual practice. Suppose we were printing a list on January 1st and these prices were to hold good for a month. If the price of Alfalfa Seed was \$30.00 on January 1st we would feel compelled to make our price \$31.00 to take care of a possible advance of \$1.00 during the month.

If, however, we are issuing a daily price list we can make our price \$30.00 because we know that if the price advances we can get out a new list to take care of this advance. If, however, the price should decline to \$28.00 by the middle of the month we would issue a new list quoting the \$28.00 price. In this case you would buy your Alfalfa Seed from us at \$28.00, whereas, if you were buying from the monthly price list you would still be paying \$31.00.



Barteldes Lawn Grass

BEST FOR QUICK RESULTS

We consider this mixture better than straight Blue Grass. It is made up principally of Kentucky Blue Grass, White Clover, and some other grasses that will grow rapidly and make a good showing immediately. These coarser grasses will also protect the Blue Grass and let it get a good start.

The Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover will eventually drive out the other grasses and make a

fine lawn. This Lawn Grass is made just as good as we know how to make it, and we have had fifty years' experience with grass seeds.

Full directions as to "How to Make and Care for a Lawn," on each package. Sow 1 pound to 150 square feet.

Put up in neat two colored cartons and in bulk.
1 pound carton, postpaid, 50c; in bulk, not prepaid, 1 pound, 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.75.

Bermuda Grass (CYNODON DACTYLON)

Bermuda Grass, on account of its wonderful ability to withstand dry weather, is being planted more and more in Oklahoma and the dry sections of other Western States. Kentucky Blue Grass makes the most beautiful lawns in the world but this grass requires abundant water and a great deal of care.

Bermuda Grass will remain green all summer with practically no rain or watering. A lawn of Bermuda Grass here in Lawrence remained bright green all during the drought of 1916 without any watering. It makes a beautiful lawn of a light green color, and when once established requires no care except cutting. It will stand any amount of tramping and makes a very heavy, dense mat.

Part of the lawn of the Capitol Building at Topeka is planted to Bermuda Grass. The Kansas Farmer writes of this as follows:

"Mention has several times been made in Kansas Farmer of the Bermuda planted in the lawn of the State Capitol here in Topeka. The planting was done a year ago last spring. Apparently a considerable number of the plants were killed last winter. However, the grass came on this spring and at this writing (September after the extremely hot and dry summer of 1913), the plots are thickly covered. These are the only green plots in the four blocks composing the State House lawn. The Bermuda has not been watered. The remarkable manner in which the Bermuda thickened after having suffered much from the rigors of last winter and the manner in which it has kept green demonstrated to us the possibilities of practical value of Bermuda Grass for this section of the state."

Bermuda Grass can be started by sowing the seed at the rate of from 3 to 5 pounds per acre or by setting out the roots. Neither should be done until the soil is warm. The roots should be set about 18

inches apart and then watered frequently for about six weeks. After they get a good start they require no artificial watering.

It is a valuable grass to grow over and bind the most arid soil. It is valuable for pasture and also as hay crop. Price of seed, 45c per lb. Roots, per sack, \$2.50; 3 sacks for \$7.00.

Italian Rye

(*Lolium Italicum*.) Surpasses the perennial rye grass in earliness and nutrition and rapid growth. Indispensable for alternating. Lasts only two years, and of no use for permanent pasture. Particular as to soil, a moist, tenacious, fertile and of medium consistency being considered the best. On such it is considered one of the best grasses cut green. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. **Lb., 20c.**

Tall Meadow Oat

(*Avena Elatior*.) The roots of this descend deeply into the sub-soil, enabling it to withstand a protracted drought, and it is green all seasons of the year. Its early growth in spring makes it equal to rye pasture. It grows quickly after mowing, giving a denser and more succulent aftermath than any of the present popular cultivated grasses. Sow broadcast 25 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre. **Lb., 45c.**

Perennial English Rye

(*Lolium Perenne*.) While this has long been highly esteemed in Europe and Australia, it has but recently been recognized by our western ranchers. It is worthy of all the praise given. As a pasture grass it grows thick and withstands drought reasonably well. We have reports of its success as far south as Mexico City and in the far west, also in Old Mexico it is used extensively for lawns. Our new crop is carefully cleaned, and may be depended upon. For pasture sow in spring 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. For lawns 60 to 75 pounds to the acre. **Lb., 20c.**

Timothy

(*Phleum Pratense*). As a crop of hay Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other kind of grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritious matter than any other forage plant or grass. Being an early grass it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, too. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. It is commonly sown with Red Clover at the rate of ten pounds of Timothy and eight pounds of Clover to the acre. Lb., 15c.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

(*Festuca Pratensis*). Especially adapted for permanent pasture. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, but not in tufts like orchard grass. Earliest and most nutritious of grasses. Makes good hay; cattle thrive on it whether in dry or green state. Succeeds even on poor soils, and as the roots penetrate deeply from 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Will stand more freezing than any other variety, and yields an abundant crop of seed. Heretofore has been sown to but a limited extent, but the area is rapidly increasing. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. Lb., 20c.



Timothy.

Red Top Grass

This is especially valuable for sowing on sour or acid soils, swampy or meadow lands liable to overflow, and also on soils that are not rich enough for Timothy and other grasses or clovers. Mixed with Alsike Clover it makes a fine crop of hay or excellent pasture. Red Top makes a very dense sod that will stand trampling and will continue to grow for a longer time during the year than almost any other grass. On good soil it will grow two feet high, but it should be fed close, as when it grows up to seed cattle do not like it. On land that is too wet for other crops sow ten pounds of Red Top and four pounds of Alsike Clover to the acre. Fourteen pounds of solid seed should be sown per acre and it may be sown either in the spring or in the fall and with or without some small grain as a nurse crop. To make the best quality of hay it should be cut when in full flower. It is more easily cured than any other grass. Lb., 25c.

GRASS SEED MIXTURE FOR PASTURES

As we are often asked for information as to making up mixtures for pasture, we give below some mixtures as suggested by competent authorities. No doubt one of these will be suited to your climate and soil conditions.

MORTON'S PASTURE GRASS MIXTURE FOR IRRIGATED LAND.

Orchard Grass.....	15 lbs.	On low lying wet soils reduce the orchard grass and brome grass, adding some timothy and red top. Heavy seeding is necessary to get an early sod. In order to get a first-class pasture a stand must be obtained, so take pains with it. Sow with a light cover crop and remove the crop as soon as cut. Take a crop of hay the second season, to allow the grasses to become well rooted before pasturing. For horses or hogs, use Alfalfa pasture, or in high altitudes, a mixture of alsike clover and timothy.
Awnless Brome.....	15 lbs.	
Meadow Fescue.....	10 lbs.	
Timothy	6 lbs.	
Yellow Sweet Clover...	4 lbs.	
50 lbs.		

Eastern Kansas		Western Kansas		Irrigated Pasture		For High Altitudes	
10 lbs.....	Ky. Blue Grass	10 lbs.....	Ky. Blue Grass	5 lbs.....	Brome Grass	10 lbs.....	Brome Grass
4 lbs.....	Red Top	5 lbs.....	Brome Grass	6 lbs.....	Kentucky Blue Grass	5 lbs.....	Meadow Fescue
4 lbs.....	Timothy	2 lbs.....	Timothy	7 lbs.....	Perennial Rye Grass	5 lbs.....	Red Top Hulled
6 lbs...	English Blue Grass	2 lbs.....	Orchard Grass	6 lbs.....	Hulled Red Top	5 lbs.....	Alsike Clover
4 lbs.....	Red Clover	5 lbs....	English Blue Grass	3 lbs.....	Orchard Grass	5 lbs.....	Timothy
2 lbs.....	Alsike Clover	4 lbs.....	Red Clover	2 lbs.....	Red Clover	Dry Light Sandy Soil	
		2 lbs.....	Alsike Clover	2 lbs.....	Alfalfa	8 lbs...	Kentucky Blue Grass
				3 lbs.....	White Clover	16 lbs...	Meadow Fescue
						10 lbs.....	Brome Grass
						2 lbs.....	White Clover

THE ABOVE QUANTITIES ARE FOR ONE ACRE.



Sudan Grass

IT LAUGHS AT DROUGHTS AND REJOICES
WHEN IT RAINS

We know of no plant which has grown so rapidly in popularity as has Sudan Grass. This was introduced into this country through the courtesy of the Sudan Government at Khartown, Africa. It proved itself well adapted to drought and in a few years became one of our staple and dependable crops.

In 1915 there were approximately 20,000 acres of Sudan Grass in Kansas. In 1919 this had increased to 108,644 acres yielding hay worth \$2,816,702.75 and in 1922 to 165,658 acres.

Sudan Grass is a tall, leafy annual grass of the sorghum family. Being a native of a hot dry climate it is naturally adapted to the relatively dry conditions of the Middle Western States. It is adapted to practically all soils except those which are very wet and poorly drained, or those which are extremely alkaline or extremely sandy.

It does best on well drained rich to sandy loams, but inasmuch as it sends out an extensive root system it is profitable on thin, poor upland soils.

Sudan Grass is not a legume and therefore does not add nitrogen to the soil, but its extensive fibrous root system does add considerable organic matter.

As it is annual it can be used in any ordinary farm rotation and as it matures quickly it is a very valuable catch crop and especially valuable as an emergency crop. It can be planted in Kansas as late as July 15th and therefore can be put on land where corn, kafir, or other small grains have failed.

Sudan is primarily a hay crop. It cures very readily and the hay is of fine quality. At the Kansas State Agricultural College the yield for two years averaged 4 tons of Sudan, 4 tons of Kansas Orange Cane and 2.8 tons of Millet. The Sudan hay is similar in composition and value to that of Millet, Timothy, or Sorghum hay. Cattle, horses, and sheep, eat it greedily with no waste and it is reported that horses and mules of Western Kansas stand their work better when fed Sudan Grass than when fed Alfalfa Hay.

Each year more and more farmers are using Sudan Grass as a summer pasture with good results. At certain stages of its growth the plant is known to contain prussic acid, a poison which in sorghums has often caused the death of cattle. Few losses have been reported but care should be taken when cattle are first turned into a Sudan-Grass field. At Dodge City, Kansas, three acres kept an average of 20 cows in good condition in a dry summer and when the cows were changed from native pasture to Sudan Grass they showed a gain of 3.2 pounds of milk per day.

The planting of Sudan Grass seed should be delayed until the soil is thoroughly warm. Sorghum planting time or a little later is about right for Sudan.

When planted for hay or pasture the best method is to plant from 15 to 25 pounds to the acre with a grain drill. The amount of seed depends on the soil, climate, and rainfall. When planted for seed production the best results are obtained by planting

from 2 to 4 pounds to the acre in rows forty and forty-four inches apart. This can be done very easily by using the ordinary corn planter with a milo plate.

The ground on which Sudan is planted should be in good condition at planting time. This is very important because Sudan grows very slowly the first three weeks. When Sudan is planted with a grain drill no cultivation is necessary and when planted with a corn planter the corn-cultivating machinery should be used.

Sudan Grass under average conditions yields two cuttings of hay each season. Under favorable conditions three cuttings are sometimes secured.

The ordinary mower offers the best means of harvesting Sudan when grown for hay. It cures readily and small dews or light showers do not injure it. It seems that the best time to cut Sudan for hay is as soon as it begins to head.

In growing for seed it is usually more profitable to harvest the first crop for seed and the second for hay. The common way of harvesting Sudan in cultivated rows is with an ordinary corn binder. The crop should be shocked in the field and allowed to cure thoroughly before threshing. Threshed Sudan Grass is good roughage and adds considerable value to the seed crop.

Sudan Grass when nearly mature makes good ensilage, but as it cures so readily it is recommended to feed Sudan for hay and use corn and sorghums for ensilage.

We have been growing and selling Sudan Grass seed for several years and can at all times supply the very best seed at the lowest market prices.

JOHNSON GRASS (Sorghum Halapense). We find this grass winter kills in the Northern States. A perennial, a rapid grower with long cane-like roots; the leaf, stalk, and pinnacle of this grass resembles those of sorghums. It is grown on any land where corn will grow. Ten pounds will sow an acre. Lb., 20c. See Pink List for prices of all Grass Seeds.

Millet

Millet is important both as forage plants and as a source of food for man. In nearly all parts of the world they take a prominent place among forage crops, and it is estimated that they feed about one-third of the inhabitants of the globe. Between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 acres of Millet are grown annually in India, and Japan alone uses about 35,000,000 bushels of seed each year for human food. Korea, China, and other Asiatic countries also use enormous quantities for food.

In this country there are some sections where the growing of Millet for seed is of prime importance. In general, however, Millet is used in this country as a catch crop and for this purpose it is a very valuable variety, as it can be sown quite late and still make an excellent crop of hay. By sowing Millet a farmer can often utilize a piece of land which would otherwise be idle. It is also an excellent thing to grow on foul land to get rid of weeds.

COMMON MILLET. One of the earliest and most widely cultivated varieties of Millet. It is the hardiest of the common varieties, enduring drought the best and giving better returns on poor soils. It makes a good quality of hay. Per lb., 10c.

GERMAN MILLET. Introduced into this country in the early seventies. It makes an enormous yield of fodder and a heavy yield of seed but should have favorable conditions. Therefore, a very desirable variety for regions of sufficient rainfall. Per lb., 10c.

SIBERIAN MILLET. A very early variety especially adapted to the Northern States. Hardy; withstands drought well; excellent for hay. Per lb., 10c.

MANITOBA or HOG MILLET. The seed is very rich and thus especially valuable as a hog food. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green, thus if cut promptly can be threshed for the seed, while the hay, after being threshed, will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millet. Lb., 10c.



German Millet.

CULTIVATED TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET. German Millet tends to revert back to the old type of common millet. It is therefore necessary to get new stock seed every two or three years to keep your stock pure.

We are offering a limited quantity of the Cultivated Tennessee German Millet, which is the very purest and highest type of German millet to be found. We shipped this in so that we could supply our customers with some very high quality of German millet for stock seed.

Sow this high quality seed this year and you will be repaid next fall by getting a better price for your crop. Lb., 10c.

JAPANESE MILLET or "BILLION DOLLAR GRASS," as it is sometimes called, is of recent introduction, and great claims are made for it as to productiveness and value as a forage plant. Prof. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, is quoted as saying: "At our station it produces 60 bushels of seed, 11,297 pounds of straw, 36,000 pounds of green fodder, 12,000 pounds of hay per acre, being superior to good corn fodder in feeding for milk, and in combination with the soja bean makes a very superior ensilage." Recommended highly for feeding dairy cattle, young stock and sheep, being very rich in nutritious elements. If sown in the latter part of April will be ready to cut for hay by the middle of July. Attains a height from 5 to 7½ feet according to season. In drills plant 10 to 12 pounds per acre; broadcast 15 pounds per acre. Lb., 10c.

PEARL MILLET or **PENCILLARIA.** Immensely productive, 25 tons per acre. A native of Central America. It is an annual plant having long, broad foliage, and if allowed to develop fully will attain a height of from 10 to 12 feet, and bear numerous heads from 9 to 20 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter, completely covered with thousands of seeds, much relished by poultry. It is of rapid growth, throwing out from one plant numerous suckers, and if cut as soon as it reaches the height of 2 or 3 feet, it can be mowed from 4 to 6 times, according to the latitude, and yields several tons of hay to the acre. If allowed to grow 6 or 7 feet high, and cut when the flower heads begin to develop, it will yield the heaviest crop per acre of any plant now in civilization. For feeding it is equal to any fodder. Lb., 25c.

White Wonder Millet

The most striking feature of White Wonder Millet is the size of the heads. The heads of this variety will run from eight up to eighteen inches and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. The head shown in the illustration measured just twelve inches when straightened out.

The yield of White Wonder Millet is very heavy and this variety will yield fully half again as much as Golden Millet and some growers state that it will outyield other millets three to one.

Another very desirable feature is its earliness. White Wonder Millet is much earlier than Golden Millet and almost as early as Siberian Millet.

The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder which cures very readily. Per lb., 10c.

SEE PINK LIST FOR PRICES OF ALL MILLETS.



Broom Corn

The growing of Broom Corn has been very profitable the last few years. It can be grown in almost every part of the United States as it requires only about three months' of good growing weather and any good corn soil will grow broom corn. The light sandy soils produce the finer and tougher brush.

Broom Corn should not be planted as early as corn, as cold soil will cause the seed to rot in the ground. In Oklahoma, Missouri, and Kansas, it is commonly planted in May, and in Illinois from the middle of May to the middle of June.

Planting is done in drills from three and one-fourth to three and one-half feet apart for standard varieties and three feet for dwarf varieties. The plants should be from two to three feet apart in the row. Extreme care should be taken to get the seed planted properly. Cultivation should be commenced early and repeated frequently to keep the weeds from getting ahead of the slow growing young plants.

Broom Corn should be harvested when in bloom, as this gives brush of the desirable green color. In Oklahoma the dwarf broom corn is harvested by going through the field several times and pulling the ripened each time. Tall or standard broom corn is harvested by a method called tabling.

The various processes of cutting, hauling, threshing, drying, and preparing the brush for market require considerable knowledge and experience. A person therefore should grow broom corn on a rather small scale at first or else get full information on the handling of this crop.

THE OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM CORN. Originated in Oklahoma. Most valuable strain grows here and in the Southwest. Quite distinct from all others in earliness. Of robust habit and extreme productiveness; brush long and well fibered, and is a drought resister. On new breaking it does splendidly, leaving the ground in prime order for fall wheat crop, only slight discing needed to prepare for seeding. Averages five feet in height, making it convenient for pulling brush. It is a great yielder; one of our Oklahoma growers reports several fields yielding one to three tons fine, long brush;

seeds may be left to ripen on brush without injury to latter, removing danger of heating from immature seed bins. Stalks make excellent fodder if cut at once after brush is pulled.

BLACK JAPANESE BROOM CORN. The two special features of this new broom corn are: First, the length of the brush; and second, the freedom of this brush from center-stem. All broom corn growers will at once recognize the big advantage of this fine long brush. The brush is often 26 inches long. Black Japanese Broom Corn has been grown in both the Illinois and the Southwestern Kansas fields with excellent results. The plant grows tall, up to 10 feet, and this variety is extremely popular wherever it has been given a trial. Prices, postpaid, lb., 15c. See our Pink List for prices in larger quantities.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN. This broom corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well, and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine. Its great value is that it will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush, commanding high price.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape has long been the main standby of the English farmer in raising choice mutton and it should be more generally planted in this country.

In the northern states it can be used as an all season crop, but in the middle and southern states it is best for late summer and fall planting.

It makes excellent pasture for hogs, sheep, and cattle. It is especially valuable for feeding young lambs at weaning time. Hogs do not bloat on it but care should be taken in turning sheep and cattle on to it. It is a good plan to give them a full feed of grain before letting them into the rape.

Rape will endure severe cold weather and will last a long time after the ordinary pasture grasses succumb to frost. It is a rank grower and will stand heavy manuring and high cultivation. Poultry men will do well to sow a small patch for their chickens. Sow it on wheat stubble for fall pasture.

Dwarf Essex Rape may be sown either broadcast or in rows. Drilling in rows has many advantages as cultivation increases the yield, conserves the moisture and keeps down the weeds. There is also less waste in pasturing as the animals are inclined to follow the rows and not tramp on the plants.

In sowing small pastures the ordinary garden drill is very satisfactory and for large fields a grain drill with some of the feed hoppers closed up may be used. If sown in drills it takes from three to five pounds and if broadcast from five to ten pounds to the acre. Try some dwarf Essex Rape in the fall. You will find it very profitable. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

SEE PINK LIST FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS.

Teosinte

Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. The stalks containing much saccharine matter, are very nutritious. Can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. The warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until soil is perfectly warm in the spring. 4 pounds of seed to the acre. Plant in drills three feet apart and two or three seeds every 12 inches in drill. Lb., 55c.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

Saccharine Sorghums

The different kinds of cane or sorghum are planted very extensively for making syrup and also for fodder. The fact that cane will make a crop with very little attention leads many farmers to neglect it. The proper preparation of the soil and proper cultivation will pay with cane the same as with other crops.

For best yields there must be a firm seed bed obtained by plowing the land early in the fall and harrowing or disking to keep down the weeds until seeding time. Such preparation allows whatever vegetation there may be in the soil to decay and leaves it in best tillable condition.

Cane should be planted soon after corn when the soil is thoroughly warm. In planting for syrup production, sorghum should be planted in rows from 3 to 3½ feet apart. Seeding should be done so that the plants stand from 4 to 6 inches apart in the row and to do this requires from 2 to 4 lbs. of seed to the acre. Cane is often not cultivated but careful cultivation will increase the yield to a considerable extent.

When harvesting for syrup making the best stage for cutting is just before the hardening of the seed. Earlier than this the cane is too green and the syrup will have an unripe taste. If cut when the seed is too hard the juice is said to be difficult to clarify and the flavor of the syrup is not good.

For fodder or forage cane is planted broadcast or in rows. Drilling in rows is generally recommended. The amount of the seed planted should be governed by the amount of moisture in the soil at planting time and the rainfall during the growing season. A forage crop is not expected to produce much grain and the stalks should stand thick enough on the ground to produce fine—not coarse—fodder. At the same time, it must be remembered that a certain amount of moisture will care for only a certain number of plants.

Too thick planting has resulted in more disappointments in yields of forage than any other cause. Thousands and thousands of acres of cane and kaffir literally burn up every year because there are two or three times as many stalks on the ground as the moisture could support. Drilling of a bushel or more of cane or kaffir in western Kansas is disastrous for every year except the unusually wet one. The seeding of one and a half to two bushels on the uplands of eastern Kansas will generally result in a poor yield.

Since no man can tell what the weather will be, it is a good plan to guard against dry weather by not planting too heavily.



Orange Cane.

Red Amber. A comparatively new variety brought from Australia. A little later than the Black Amber but more leafy and sweeter.

Kansas Orange. A heavy yielding variety grown for forage, silage, seed, and syrup. It is rather late in maturing seed as it takes from 100 to 110 days.

Red Top or Sumac. Grown very extensively in Texas, Oklahoma, and south-western Kansas for fodder. The plants are stocky, very leafy, and sweet. The seeds are small and therefore a bushel will plant a larger acreage.

Sourless. A variety in Western Kansas. It is similar to the Kansas Orange, not quite so sweet, but less likely to sour.

Freed Cane. It resembles amber sorghum in appearance of stems, leaves, and heads but differs in that the heads are not as juicy and only slightly sweet. Unlike the sweet sorghums, the seeds do not contain tannin, and hence are good feed for stock. The seeds have a chalky white color and the seed hulls are yellowish white and nearly enclose the seed. Freed sorghum matures in from 70 to 90 days and is therefore well adapted for short seasons and late plantings.

Plant Sorghums for Silage

As a silage crop sorghum is more productive than corn, regardless of rainfall, soil, elevation or length of growing season. The feed value is approximately the same as corn.

The result of a five year test at the Kansas State Agricultural College was as follows: Average yield of silage, Sweet Sorghum, or cane, 18.02 tons per acre; corn, 11.81 tons per acre; Kaffir Corn, 11.88 tons per acre. This shows the yield of sorghum or cane to be 50% greater than Corn or Kaffir.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. One of the best varieties for making syrup and used extensively for that purpose. One of the most popular syrup sorghums in the South.

Japanese Honey-Drip. Another large, leafy sweet sort which makes a heavy yield of forage and syrup.

Black Amber. The old standard variety especially adapted to the states north of Kansas where early maturity is of importance.

SEE OUR PINK LIST FOR PRICES.

Kaffir Corn

Farmers of the west and middle west, where the annual rainfall is below thirty inches, should plant more Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Feterita, and less Corn.

The records of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture show that for the past eighteen years the average value of corn per acre was \$9.54 and of Kaffir, \$12.88. In 1918 the returns on Kaffir were \$23.54 per acre as compared to \$10.34 per acre for corn.

Mr. John Fields, Editor of the Oklahoma Farmer, has formulated a safe system which every farmer in the west and southwest could profitably adopt with modifications to fit local conditions.

"Corn should be planted only on lands which have yielded not less than twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre at least one year in the last five.

Every acre of rich, well drained land, which does not overflow frequently, or for long periods of time should be put in alfalfa as soon as possible.

The smooth tillable uplands and prairies should never be planted to corn. They should instead be planted to Kaffir, Milo, or some other variety of sorghum for a sure crop of grain for feed or sale and for filling silos and for providing rough feed; to peanuts and cow peas for feed, and forage and soil improvement; and to cotton, wheat, oats, and broom corn for cash crops wherever soil and climate are suitable."

A good seed bed for corn will prove a good bed for Kaffir. The field should be prepared with these objects in view: To store and conserve moisture, to permit of deep rooting by the plant, and to free the ground from weeds. The cultivation should be effective in conserving moisture.

When grown in rows for the maximum yield of both grain and fodder, 6 to 8 pounds to the acre in 3½ foot rows are desirable, although this quantity is frequently reduced to 3 or 4 pounds. Thin planting, however, produces coarse stalks which are not readily eaten by stock and a small number of large heads which yield less grain than the large number of small heads resulting from thicker seeding. When the crop is to be harvested by hand thin planting is desirable. For hay and pasture it should be much thicker—one-half to one bushel to the acre in rows or drills and one to two bushels in broadcast seeding.

In Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, the common method of planting Kaffir is by listing. This plants the seed at the bottom of a furrow several inches below the level of the field. This furrow is filled by the first two cultivations. This puts the root system farther below the surface and the plants are said to be better able to resist drought. Listing also affords the young plants protection from the strong winds and blown sand.

In surface planting the ordinary corn planter with special sorghum plates may be used or enough of the holes in a grain drill may be stopped up to give the desired distance.

When the crop is desired for hay or pasture good results can be secured by sowing the seed with a grain drill with all holes open or by broadcasting.

PINK KAFFIR CORN. (See under Novelties.)

WHITE KAFFIR CORN. It makes a straight upright growth and has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The heads form at the top of each stalk. For the grain sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. Lb., 10c.

RED KAFFIR CORN. This grows taller than the white; the stalks are more slender, but more juicy and leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact, and grow very erect; they measure from 8 to 15 inches. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. Lb., 10c.

DWARF BLACK WHITE KAFFIR CORN. The value of the Dwarf Kaffir over the tall is apparent. In the first place the Dwarf Kaffir can be harvested with a grain header. By being able to harvest Kaffir in this manner a considerable saving in labor is effected. In the second place plants of dwarf stature expose less surface to the sun, and therefore can get along with less water. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c.

**FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, SEE OUR PINK LIST.
MAILED FREE AT ANY TIME.**



Field of Kaffir Corn.

Yellow Milo Maize

Milo Maize is a heavy yielder and a wonderful drought resister. It is without question one of the surest grain crops for Western Kansas, Western Nebraska, Eastern Colorado, parts of Oklahoma and Texas where rainfall is limited. In the western third of Kansas when the rainfall is less than 20 inches, Milo has been found to be more reliable than Kaffir. A farmer in northwestern Kansas in 1913 planted 200 acres of Milo which yielded 25 bushels to the acre and 320 acres of corn which yielded less than 5 bushels to the acre. He wrote that this proved to him that Milo was a better crop than corn for western Kansas.

Milo is planted, cultivated, and handled, like Kaffir, but having a softer grain should be planted a little later.

When grown in rows the crop of Milo, and also Kaffir, is ordinarily harvested with a corn binder and put in large shocks to cure. It can later be threshed for grain or fed as fodder.

When the fodder is not desired the heads may be removed by hand with a knife or by a special header attached to the wagon box. When the crop is harvested in this way the heads should not be thrown in piles unless they are thoroughly dry as they heat quickly if at all damp or green. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c. For quantity prices please see our Pink List.

Feterita

The two best features about Feterita are its wonderful ability to resist drought and its earliness. It has proved without any question its ability to stand dry weather, as it has made good yields during very dry seasons, and in some cases without any rain whatever. Some growers report that Feterita is fully thirty-five to fifty days earlier than Kaffir, and this also is a big advantage.

Feterita branches out from the stem and one plant makes several heads. Chinch bugs do attack it, but seem to prefer other crops. Even when the stalks are eaten off they stool out again and still make a crop.

The grain of Feterita is similar to that of Milo, but is pure white and larger and softer. Feterita is planted in rows like Kaffir or Milo, using from three to five pounds of seed per acre, and the crop is cultivated like Milo or Kaffir. Feterita should not be planted too early or too deep.

Reports show that it is a very good crop for dry regions and is an excellent catch crop in other places. It makes good ensilage and can be hogged down with very satisfactory results. Plant some Feterita and you will get a crop of grain in spite of dry weather.

Price, per pkt., 5c; lb., 10c. For quantity prices please see Pink List.

Sunrise Kaffir

A NEW KAFFIR WITH A SWEET STALK

This is a new Kaffir, which has been developed at Woodward, Oklahoma. It has rather small heads and small kernels, but the yield of grain is very high. It threshes out more grain than will be expected from the appearance of the field.

A very important characteristic of Sunrise Kaffir is that stalks and leaves are very sweet, being similar to sweet sorghums. The stalks are slender and produce more leaves than other kaffirs. Therefore, the fodder is not only of excellent quality, but also produced in large quantities, and with very little waste in feeding.

It matures early and makes fine silage. It grows rather tall and is well adapted to handle with row binder, and head with knife or axe in bundle. The butts may then be stacked and fed. The fodder being sweet, it may sour in the stack, the same as cane does unless properly handled.

Plant Sunrise Kaffir and get the double benefit of a heavy yield of White Kaffir grain and an abundance of fodder almost as sweet as sorghum.

Prices: lb., 15c, postpaid. Not postpaid, per lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.25.

Jerusalem Corn

(White Durra)

It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn, Dourrha and Milo Maize. It grows about five feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. Have seen

as high as eight heads on one plant. The grains are pure white, and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre. Lb., 15c.

Shallu

This non-saccharine sorghum came originally from India, where it is extensively cultivated under the name of Shallu. It is frequently called California Rice Corn, California Wheat and Egyptian Wheat.

It came to us from California some 10 or 12 years ago. It is an excellent variety, but is not well known.

It grows quite tall and stools out from the roots, a single grain producing from three to six stalks. The heads are similar to broom corn heads and are well filled with large, plump, round white seeds. It makes a lot of fodder and is quite drought-resistant.

It makes excellent feed for horses and cattle, and for chicken feed there is nothing better.

It should be sown in rows three feet apart, sowing 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

If sown for fodder only it can be sown broadcast at the rate of about 20 to 50 lbs. per acre. Every farmer should try some Shallu, and especially if he raises chickens. Lb., 15c. Postage 5c per lb. extra.



Yellow Milo Maize.



Jerusalem Corn.



Shallu or Egyptian Wheat.

Cow Peas

**Improve the Soil—Fine Fodder—Excellent Ensilage—
Proof Against Chinch Bugs.**

Cow Peas belong to the same family as clover and taking the nitrogen from the air they have the same ability to improve the soil. The decaying roots and stems add to the soil and the whole vine can be plowed under for fertilizer.

Cow Peas have many uses. They make fairly good human food, they make good pasture, can be fed green, make fine hay, make excellent ensilage especially when grown with corn, and improve the soil at the same time.

Cow Peas are very easily planted and easily grown. They are tender, however, and should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. For fertilizer, pasture, or hay crop they should be planted broadcast or better still drilled in with a grain drill planting about a bushel of seed to the acre. If they are being raised for seed they should be planted in rows about thirty-six inches apart and cultivated two or three times.

Cow Peas will grow on almost any soil and they are valuable for planting on thin land as they will make a good crop and also improve the soil.

Cow Peas are generally planted either broadcast or in drills by themselves and can be planted on wheat land after the wheat is taken off. Another common practice is to plant Cow Peas in between the rows of corn after the corn is laid by. It is rather difficult to cut the Peas and Corn when planted in this manner and the Cow Peas are therefore generally pastured off in the fall.

The very best forage or ensilage is obtained by planting corn and Cow Peas together in the row. This should be done at late corn planting time when the soil is good and warm. The corn should be about 12 to 14 inches apart in the row and the Cow Peas 4 to 6 inches. This can then be cut with a binder.

Chinch Bugs will not eat Cow Peas. They will starve to death in a field of it. The Whip-poor-will and the New Era are the common varieties and the New Era is especially recommended for the Middle West.

New Era. Lb., 10c.

Whip-poor-will. Lb., 10c.

Soy Beans

The Soy Bean is a legume, and in nutritive value is equal to red clover. As a soil improver, it is excellent. This plant will grow on a wide variety of soils, but the richer the soil the larger the yield of forage. Prepare the soil the same as for corn. Drill the Soy Beans in, from three pecks to a bushel and a half of seed per acre, after corn planting time. The heavier seeding is where the crop is grown for hay or pasture. A common drill can be used with the oat feed opened, and enough of the holes stopped up to give the proper distance between rows.

Cultivate the Soy Beans with a weeder before they come up. When the rows are wide enough apart, use the cultivator. When the crop is grown for seed, several cultivations should be given.

Harvest Soy Beans intended for hay as soon as the pods begin to form; for silage, allow plants to come as near maturity as possible without dropping their leaves. Put in the silo with corn. When intended for seed, harvest before the beans are mature or they will shatter badly. Handle when the dew is on.

Use an ordinary mowing machine with a side delivery attachment except where intended for silage, when the self-binder makes the best implement, the bound bundles being easy to handle. For hay, handle as little as possible. Leave in the swath one or two days, then put in small cocks until cured. For threshing the seed, use ordinary threshing machine with blank concaves.

Soy Beans, as feed, takes the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to milch cows, fattening hogs or cows, they have given astonishing results. If sown broadcast use one-half to one bushel per acre. We have the early Yellow, Late Mammoth; this last variety, however, hardly ever matures North, but is all right for the Southern States.

Early Yellow. Lb., 15c.

Late Mammoth. Lb., 15c.

For prices of Field Seeds, see our Pink List. Mailed free any time.



Cow Peas.

Field Beans

White Navy. The standard white beans of medium size. Plant in drills so as to cultivate with a horse, 25 to 30 pounds enough to sow an acre. Lb., 15c.

Get our prices on large quantities.

Castor Beans. These will do well on any good corn land. They should be planted in rows so that they can be cultivated and planted at the rate of about one bushel to 15 acres. Lb., 25c.

Field Peas

Culture. Field Peas deserve more general cultivation. They are equal to corn in fattening hogs and are ready for feed several weeks earlier. Can be sown advantageously with oats or will do well alone. As a land fertilizer they are very beneficial. For such the crop should be plowed under when they begin to bloom. They will grow on most any kind of land.

White Seeded. Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

Green Seeded. Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

Inoculate all Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Field Beans, and Peas. (See page 113.) It pays.

Seeds go at parcel post rates. Allow 5c per pound for small lots and regular parcel post charges for larger quantities.

Peanuts

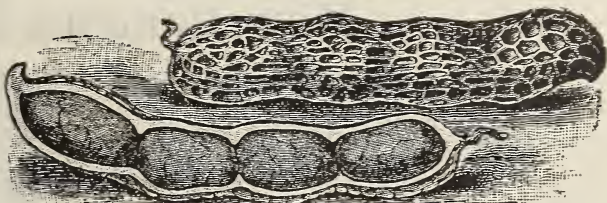
Until recently it was thought that Peanuts could be raised only in the South, but they are now raised as far North as Iowa. In the last few years Peanuts have become very popular for dry land farming. They are classed with Dwarf Milo and Feterita in their ability to withstand dry weather, and made good returns in the dry summer of 1913.

The tops of the plants make good hay, and in the Southern States it brings a very good price. The yield, even in dry seasons, is often one-half to three-quarters of a ton of hay and from fifteen to sixty bushels of nuts per acre. The whole peanut plant makes nice feed for forcing cows to a high yield of milk and for rapidly fattening cattle and hogs, especially when combined with grain of Milo. A common method of harvesting is to let the hogs gather the nuts.

The Spanish Peanuts are generally planted when wanted for farm use. The nuts are small but they stand dry weather better.

Peanuts do best in light sandy loam. They should be planted in rows from 28 to 36 inches apart and from 9 to 16 inches apart in the row. They need not be shelled but should be soaked in warm water for a day or so and then planted at once in warm soil. Planting should not be done until weather is good and warm. They should be cultivated and kept clean until they begin to peg or form pods. After that they should be left alone.

It takes from one peck to a peck and a half of



shelled nuts and from a bushel to a bushel and a half in the shell to plant an acre.

White Jumbo. This is the standard variety for roasting. The peanuts are three times as large as those of the ordinary Spanish peanut. The nuts proper grow in fine double-jointed hulls of beautiful white appearance, are from one-half to one inch in length, and of fine flavor. An excellent variety worthy of the highest recommendation. **Lb., 25c.**

Spanish. The earliest variety grown, pods are small, but remarkably well filled and solid, and the yield per acre is very large. Can be cultivated with the plow. Because of its early habit and easy cultivation it is the best variety to grow for fattening hogs. **Lb., 25c.**

Tennessee Red Peanuts. This is the best of all varieties adapted to the soil of Oklahoma and Texas. Pods contain four and five large nuts. Better yielder than any other variety. Pure seed of this variety is very scarce. We have only a limited amount to offer. **Per lb., 25c; per bu. of 22 lbs., \$4.00.**

Inoculated Peanuts make bigger yields.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

No Poultry Yard is Complete Without Them.

Single heads measure 15 to 20 inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. For poultry it is the best egg-producing food known. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground any time from early spring to the middle of July. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. **Lb., 15c; 4 lbs., 50c.**

Russian Sunflowers For Ensilage

"They (Sunflowers) should be cut very fine and enough water should be added to make them pack well. More care should be taken in packing than in corn silage. Keep center of silo at least 2 feet higher than the sides. Keep seeds well tramped. There is danger of sunflower silage settling away from the sides and spoiling. I think sunflowers compare very favorably with corn. We have been feeding it for three years to our herd of pure bred Jerseys and with good results. But I find it takes a little more hay with sunflowers than corn."

E. G. PETTENGILL.
Grand Junction, Colo.

Sand Vetch

(Vicia Villosa)

Sometimes called Hairy Vetch or Winter Vetch. This is one of the most valuable plants for forage and fertilizing purposes. It will succeed and make a good crop on poor, sandy soils and also a better crop on good land. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States and remains green all winter. Vetch belongs to the same family as Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, and has the same ability to gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the root system. The roots are very extensive and add a good deal of valuable material to the soil. It thus improves the conditions and the productiveness of the land for the crops to follow.

It is an excellent catch crop, makes good hay, silage, and pasture. Vetch can be sown from July until November, and should be sown broadcast at the rate of about 30 lbs. per acre together with one bushel of either oats or rye. Vetch grows quite tall and needs the oats or rye for support. They then make a better growth, and are more easily harvested and cured. For a hay crop the Vetch should be cut just after the oats or rye has headed out. The yield of green fodder is immense. **Lb., 25c.**

Spring Vetches or Tares. Similar in growth to Sand Vetch, but for spring planting only. **Lb., 20c.**

Hemp Seed. This is a crop that deserves more attention. The seed can be marketed with us. The fiber is in demand in the Eastern markets. **Lb., 15c.**

Vetches should be inoculated. (See page 113.)



Sunflower

Miscellaneous Field Seeds

Barley

Sow 60 to 90 pounds per acre.

Six-Rowed. This barley succeeds best on lands It is sown in the spring, and can be grown farther North than any other grain. Sow from two to two and a half bushels per acre.

White Hulless. This is used mainly for food, and it produces one of the best hog fatteners that we know of. It is equal to the best Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, or Illinois corn, as a fattener, and it is surer than most any other crop. The yield the past season was fifty bushels to the acre. Hulless barley did splendidly. We are urging farmers and stock raisers to give this splendid sort a trial.

SILVER HULLED BUCKWHEAT. An improved sort, much excelling the old common variety which it has about superseded with us. It blooms longer, matures sooner, and yields double the amount per acre. Husks thinner, corners less prominent and seeds of a beautiful light gray color. Flour made of this variety is pronounced better and more nutritious than others. Thirty to fifty pounds to an acre. Lb., 10c.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT. A new variety that has been raised here with good success. Early and very productive, with kernels twice the size of any other buckwheat, of a dark rich brown color and makes a superior flour. As it possesses a branching habit only half as much seed is required to plant an acre. Straw is very stiff and stands well up. Lb., 10c.

FLAX SEED. Largely grown in this State for seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel to the acre. Can furnish choice, re-cleaned seed any time at market price.

CANARY SEED. As easily grown as wheat. Requires similar culture. 20 to 30 pounds to an acre. We are in the market for seed. Lb., 10c.



New Kherson Oats.

See our Pink List for prices of all grains. Please remember that all of our seeds are carefully recleaned and not to be compared with ordinary grain.

Oats

Sow 50 to 65 pounds per acre.

No crop gives better results by change of seeds than oats. If you have been re-seeding the same strain for several years, now is the time to change. Do not compare our select re-cleaned strains with the common oats frequently offered as seed oats.

NEW KHERSON. The plant is a vigorous but not a rapid grower. The straw is short and on the same land it stands shorter than any other oats tested. It is not a side oat. The berries are a light yellow in color, small but numerous, and have a very thin hull. They usually weigh well per bushel, and in this respect, as well as in yield per acre, they have led all other varieties.

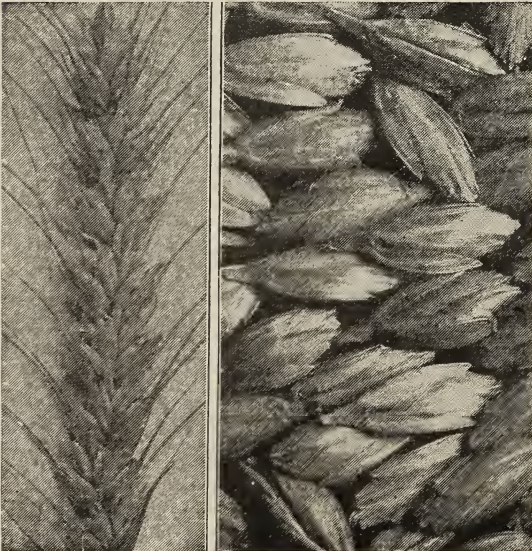
RED RUST-PROOF. Largely grown in this State; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper and entirely rust-proof, makes a very heavy grain. The stock in this variety is Kansas grown from stock obtained from Texas, which will, we are sure, prove satisfactory.

KANOTA. (Kansas Fulghum.) See page 3.

Speltz or Emmer

A grain for dry lands introduced from Russia. This is a remarkable grain, and should receive the attention of all farmers. It is a species of drought-resisting Barley, and not inclined to rust. It will produce a fair crop under almost any condition of climate, but grows best in dry prairie regions with hot summers, giving excellent results. Thrives on poor land in stony ground. The experiment stations of both Dakotas report that it resists drought more than oats or barley. All animals eat it greedily and are fond of the straw. It will undoubtedly become a regular valuable crop for stock feed. Sow 70 to 80 pounds per acre very early, same as barley or oats.

FOR PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS SEE OUR PINK LIST. MAILED FREE ANY TIME.



Speltz or Emmer.

Tree Seeds

Deciduous Trees

Prices per packet and per ounce are postpaid.
Prices per pound are postage extra.

APPLE. Apple seeds produce a hardy stock on which the varieties are budded or grafted.

FRENCH CRABAPPLE. Lb., \$2.00.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS. Very hardy, fruit medium-sized and of best quality. Oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

QUINCE. Quince seed generally produce the same variety from seed. The stock is used mostly for budding and grafting the pear. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

MAHALEB CHERRIES. One of the best varieties on which to graft cherries. Oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

PEAR. Stock is used for budding and grafting the choice varieties. Oz., 20c; lb., \$3.00.

MYROBOLAN PLUM. Produces a hardy, vigorous stock for grafting. Oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

Evergreens

ARBOR-VITAE, AMERICAN CEDAR. An evergreen of very great value for ornamental hedges. Its timber is exceedingly beautiful, lasting a hundred years in exposed situations without showing signs of decay. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A well known evergreen of high Northern latitudes. It is one of the most graceful spruces with a light spreading spray, frequently branching almost to the ground. The wood is coarse-grained, but is used in great quantities for rough work. The bark is very extensively used in tanning. It is a beautiful tree for the lawn and makes a highly ornamental hedge. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00.

WHITE or WEYMOUTH PINE. The pine lumber of commerce is mostly the product of this species. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; lb., \$5.00.

RED CEDAR. Grown in all sections, very valuable timbers, a fine ornamental tree, will stand the dry, hot winds of Nebraska and Western Kansas, and is fine for windbreaks and around the farm house and stock yards. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

CYPRESS. They are very fine for ornamental purposes, and largely used for that. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

CHINESE ARBOR-VITAE. A very beautiful tree for towns and ornamental hedges, for which purpose it has been a long time in cultivation. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

Rocky Mountain Evergreen

PICEA PUNGENS (Colorado Blue Spruce). From selected blue trees only. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

ABIES DOUGLASHI (Douglas Spruce.) 45,000 seeds to the pound. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

PINUS PONDEROSA (Yellow Pine). 16,000 seeds to a pound. Oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00.

PICEA ENGLEMANII (Similar to the Blue Spruce). Oz., 50c; lb., \$6.00.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (Silver Cedar). Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

ABIES CONCOLOR (Colorado Black Balsam). Oz., 50c; lb., \$6.00.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Seeds with very hard shells should be soaked immediately before planting to hasten germination. The simplest plan is to drop them into quite hot water, about 120 degrees Fahrenheit, until they show signs of swelling up. They must not be allowed to become dry again before sowing. Some kinds of seeds will lay over one, two or even three years, before germinating and it is therefore not advisable to condemn them too hastily.

AILANTHUS, TREE OF HEAVEN. Grows to large size and the foliage has a rich tropical appearance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. Of all the trees that have been suggested as adapted to the formation of timber plantations, the Catalpas stand pre-eminent. It is exceedingly rapid in growth, its adaptation to most all soils and situations; its wide range of latitude; its extraordinary success on the western and northern prairies; the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted; the strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects; the incomparable value of its timber; the almost imperishable nature of the wood when used for posts, railroad ties and in other exposed situations, and the unrivaled beauty of its flowers, all point to the Catalpa as the tree to plant. The yearling Catalpa should be cut off above the ground. It will then insure a straight and stronger growth the following season. The same treatment applies on hard and soft Maples. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

SUGAR MAPLE. This is one of our highly prized native trees. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

SOFT or SILVER LEAF MAPLE. One of the most beautiful of Maples. Can give prices in May.

WHITE ASH. This is one of the most valuable varieties for forest planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE or BOX ELDER. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

WHITE BIRCH. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.

WHITE ELM. It is the largest of the native elms, often growing to the height of 80 feet. Ask for price in May.

AMERICAN BASSWOOD or LINDEN. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Said to be most valuable for our climate. Pkt., 15c.

YELLOW or BLACK LOCUST. This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard, durable timber. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

HONEY LOCUST. This is a large and handsome tree, the trunk and branches generally set with long and formidable spines. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. Oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

OSAGE ORANGE. A native of Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country because of its extensive employment as a hedge plant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

BLACK WALNUT. One of our most valuable varieties for timber planting. Lb., 10c.

ENGLISH WALNUT. Lb., 60c.

SHELL BARK HICKORY. Lb., 15c.

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT. Native. Tree hardy. A rapid grower after a few years' growth. Lb., 75c.

PAWPAW. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

TULIP TREE. Oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

SYCAMORE. A native tree extending over a large portion of the United States. Oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

PERSIMMON. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

HACKBERRY. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

TREE CRANBERRY or SNOWBALL. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

RED BUD. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

DOGWOOD. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$2.00.

SASSAFRAS. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

SWEET GUM. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., \$6.00.

WHITE FRINGE. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

GOLDEN CHAIN TREE. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

CALYCANTHUS. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

WITCH HAZEL. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$4.00.

Insecticides and Fungicides

Order Insecticides with your seeds. You are sure to need them later. Poisons can not be mailed.

APHICIDE KILLS APHIS

Nicotine has long been known as an effective means of destroying insects but until recently it has been necessary to apply this in a liquid spray and this has not been altogether satisfactory.

Aphicide is the result of careful investigations and experiments to combine nicotine with a special combination dust carrier which permits of the application of nicotine in a smoky dust. This dust is so fine that it resembles smoke and penetrates even to the underside of the leaves. It really gasses the Aphis, Chinch, Thrips, etc., to death, and they stay dead.

Aphis are very prolific, the young being produced six per day and begin to reproduce when six days old. Therefore, a dust to be effective must be 100 per cent efficient. If you only kill 90 per cent of the Aphis you will have just as many in two days as you had before. Aphicide No. 10 gets practically 100 per cent results and is practical and effective.

Melon and cucumber growers should keep Aphicide on hand at all times and be prepared to kill the aphis as soon as they appear.

Aphicide is very effective in killing False Chinch Bugs on radishes, turnips, spinach and lettuce.

The old way to kill the Black Squash Bug was to catch him, lay him on a rock and hit him with another rock. Aphicide No. 10 will kill all the young squash bugs and some of the old ones. If you keep the young ones killed there will soon be no old ones.

Aphicide No. 10 kills Onion Thrips. This dust when blown on the plants reaches the Thrips readily and kills them; resulting in thrifty plants when otherwise the crops might be destroyed.

It is one per cent efficient on Melon Aphis and very effective on the Striped Cucumber Beetle. All cucumber growers know how difficult it is to kill the Striped Cucumber Beetle.

The killing of Aphis should be a community enterprise. Get all the growers together, order Aphicide in quantities and get all the Aphis in your neighborhood.

If you notice your melon vines with a few leaves curled examine the underside and you will probably find Aphis.

Don't delay. Hit them early and hit them hard. Give Aphicide a chance. It will kill the Aphis and save you a lot of money.

Price, lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c, postpaid. 25 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$25.00, f. o. b. Lawrence, Denver or Rocky Ford, Colo.

Paris Green

Arsenious Oxide, combined with Copper, not less than 50%.

Water Soluble Arsenic, not more than 3.5%.

The Old Reliable, a strong effective poison for Potato Bugs, Tobacco and other leaf-eating insects. Can be applied either dry or in a solution of water. Devoe—the strongest and brightest Paris Green on the market.

Paris Green is a stomach poison which has been used for many years. In order to prevent injury to the foliage, it is always desirable to add some lime to the preparation of the spray. One pound of lime and one pound of Paris Green are used with 75 to 200 gallons of water, depending upon the susceptibility of the foliage to burning. It is always safer to have a slight excess of lime in the mixture. The Paris Green becomes more thoroughly diffused in the water if it is first mixed to a paste. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. See Pink List for prices in larger quantities. Cannot be mailed.

Bordeaux Mixture

Dry Powdered Form Fungicide Analysis

Combined Copper, equivalent to Metallic Copper, or

14% Copper Oxide,11.0%

Inert Ingredients, 89.0%.

To Control Scale and Blight. For all Fungous diseases. The best Fungicide for curing or preventing Black Rot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl, Scab, or other Fungous diseases on fruit and plants, if used dry.

For Potatoes, dust without reduction, 4 to 5 pounds per acre (according to size of vine).

For Fruit Trees, dust after reducing one pound of Dry Bordeaux with 20 lbs. of lime dust.

For Spray: To make the equivalent of 4-4-50 mixture, use eight pounds of Dry Bordeaux Mixture to 50 gallons of water. For 5-5-50 mixture, use 10 pounds to fifty gallons of water. Lb., 45c; 4 lbs., \$1.60. See Pink List for prices in larger quantities. Cannot be mailed.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT. It kills potato bugs in all stages of growth, except in the eggs. It kills the black fleas on cabbages, turnips, beets, radishes, and egg plants. Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills the cabbage worm and also the currant and gooseberry worm, the aphis or green fly on roses and other flowers.

Arsenate of Lead

Dry Powdered Form

The Perfect Insecticide. An effective insecticide for leaf-eating insects and particularly suitable for very tender foliage. Due to the light, fluffy character of this material and its adhesive qualities it insures quick and effective control. Under favorable conditions will not injure the foliage. Can be used on Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plum trees. Potatoes, Corn, and Vegetables of all kinds that may be attacked by leaf-eating insects.

Can be used either dry or as a spray. The person having a small garden and a few trees will find the dry method the more practical.

Dust the trees or plants lightly, putting on just enough so that the foliage on close observation will show a lustre of metallic tinge. Dust vegetables when the bugs first appear, using 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre. To control the corn ear worm dust the silk as soon as it appears. Treat each ear. The worm works only on fresh silk and works into the ear. For effective control keep the fresh silk treated.

When used as a spray use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. to 100 gallons of water for trees and 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 100 gallons of water for potatoes. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 55c; See Pink List for prices in larger quantities. Cannot be mailed.

Feeny Dust Gun



Feeny Dust Gun.

A low priced but efficient gun for applying any insecticides or fungicides in powder form. Compact, well made, and puts out the powder in an even smoke-like cloud. You can puff it out in hazy clouds or shoot it far in larger clouds. All regulated by the stroke.

Holds about one pint of powder.

Price, \$1.25, postpaid.

For Slugs on Roses. Slug Shot is a sure killer. Apply with a bellows after a dew or rain, on both under and upper side of leaf. Price, per 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00. Cartons with perforated tops, 1 lb. Slug Shot in each, 20c, postage extra.

BUG DEATH Effective But Not Poisonous

Every garden is bothered by bugs of some kind but many people are afraid to use the regular insecticides because they are poisonous.

In Bug Death we offer an insecticide which is easy to apply, which kills all bugs that eat the stems and leaves of plants, but which is not poisonous. It is harmless to human beings and live stock. It can be kept in the house without danger as it won't hurt the children even if they should happen to get some of it.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE BUGS APPEAR—ORDER BUG DEATH WITH YOUR SEEDS

Bug Death is a very fine house powder and can be applied either dry or in solution. The one pound cans have sifter tops which are very convenient.

Prices on Bug Death: 1 lb. Sifter Top Cans, 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; 5 lbs., 80c; 12½ lbs., \$1.45; 100 lbs., \$8.00. Postage, express or freight charges extra.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

Lime and Sulphur

It is generally conceded that the best defense against San Jose scale and kindred enemies of the orchard is efficient spraying with a solution of Lime and Sulphur. Heretofore, the great difficulty has been the inconvenience of handling this in the liquid form.

We can now offer this in the dry or powder form. 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. See our Pink List for prices in larger quantities.

BUG DEATH ALPHA

For Plant Life and Sucking Insects.

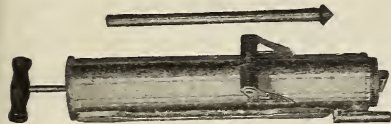
Dr. G. M. Twitchell, of Maine, had been using Bug Death with marked success for a number of years. He could depend on Bug Death to kill the leaf-eating insects but he also wanted a non-poisonous insecticide to kill the sucking insects. After much experimenting he got just what he wanted. He used Bug Death as the base and by adding sulphur, lime, and tobacco dust, he produced a safe combination insecticide and fungicide.

It not only kills the sucking insects but is an excellent fungicide as well.

It is not poisonous to bees, birds, chickens, animals, or human beings.

Order Bug Death Alpha with your seeds. The use of it will greatly increase the value of your crop. 12 oz. package, 25c, postage extra; 10 lbs., \$1.45. 80 lb. keg, \$8.50 f. o. b. Lawrence or \$9.00 for Denver.

Duster Brown Duster



With the increasing use of insecticides in the dry or powder form, there has

arisen the need of a small but practical duster for applying these in a convenient and effective way.

We believe that we have in the Duster Brown a dust gun which will prove entirely satisfactory for dusting any powder on garden truck, flowers, and even small trees.

The Duster Brown is double acting, and therefore throws a continuous stream of powder. The container and pump are in one cylinder, which puts the weight in the right place for balance. The manifold on the top encloses the two valves, and makes it possible for the operator to blow a steady stream of dust. The container holds approximately one quart and the air jet is so arranged that it acts as an agitator.

Order one of the guns with your insecticides, and we know you will be well pleased. Price, \$2.00 each.

Calcium Arsenate

Dry Powdered Form

For the control of Potato Bugs. Calcium Arsenate is a lighter, more fluffy powder than Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green—more bulky. When used dry, will dust more plants per pound, and when mixed with water will stay in suspension better and give you better and more uniform distribution. Calcium Arsenate is made on a lime base which has fungicide value. Lime adheres perfectly to foliage; will not wash off easily and is white.

For potato bugs and other large leaf eating insects, one to three pounds per acre dry, or 2 to 2½ lbs. to 50 gallons of water. ½ lb., 30c; lb., 55c. See Pink List for prices in larger quantities. Cannot be mailed.

"BLACK LEAF 40"

NICOTINE SULPHATE

(This is a poison and cannot be mailed.)

This is splendid for use as a contact spray to kill green and woolly Aphis, Plant Lice, Red Spiders, Cabbage Aphids, and Onion Thrips. It is especially effective for the Green Aphis on Sweet Peas, Roses, and Apple Trees, as it kills the insects as soon as it touches them; but if used according to directions does not injure the leaves, flowers or fruit. Spray Apple Trees when the tips of the buds are green, ¾ pt. to 100 gallons of water. For Sweet Peas and Roses, use 40 drops of the solution to 1 qt. of water as soon as the pests appear.

"Black Leaf 40" is a concentrated solution of Nicotine Sulphate and contains 40 per cent of Nicotine by weight. Price, oz. bottle, 35c; makes 3 to 6 gallons of spray. ½ lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$3.75. This cannot be sent by parcel post.

Two Good Dusters for Applying Any Powder

ACRE AN HOUR SIFTER

Easy to operate, works rapidly, and the amount of powder can be regulated. The best for farm use. Price, 80c.

Postage, 1 lb. parcel post extra.

DICKEY BUG DEATH DUSTER



Postage, 1 lb. parcel post extra.



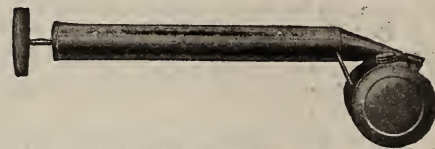
Excellent for small gardens. Puts the powder just where you want it. Price, 60c.

SPRAYERS

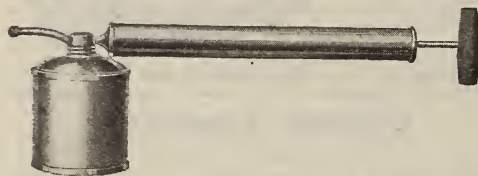
BARTELDES FAULTLESS SPRAYER

The best low-priced tin sprayer on the market. It throws a spray as fine as steam and is very useful for applying liquid lice killer in cracks and crevices about the poultry house, roosts, nest boxes, etc.; also about the hog pens. It is more economical of the insecticide than a paint brush or other means of application. For applying insecticides on rose bushes, shrubs, etc., it is unequaled and should be in the hands of every gardener, poultry keeper, and fruit grower.

Price, 60c. Postage, 2 lbs. parcel post extra.



Barteldes Faultless Sprayer.



AUTO SPRAY NO. 12

This machine is new in design, and on account of the extension being fastened directly to the shut-off, no rubber hose is required. For that reason, this machine is extremely desirable for handling kerosene and coal tar emulsions, which ordinarily affect rubber hose.

The automatic lever shut-off is attached in such a way that the same hand that carries the sprayer about can operate the shut-off, leaving the operator's other hand free to hold back leaves so that the underside can be properly sprayed. The extension on this machine is curved and so attached that it can be turned either up or down. Pressure is pumped up before the sprayer is put in operation, so that all the operator has to do when spraying is to direct the nozzle. It is as simple to spray with this machine as it is to use a sprinkling pot. The pump is made entirely of brass, the tank will drain dry. Pump is of the latest pattern and is adequate for the size of the tank. We know of no handier machine for use in a green house than this sprayer. Capacity is 1½ gallons, height over all, 19 inches; shipping wt., 8 lbs. Price, 12D, galvanized tank, \$5.00. 12B, all brass, \$7.50.



Auto Pop. Which is a patented device for controlling the spray and cleaning the nozzle aperture, Each, \$1.75.

Underspray Attachment. Made of brass. Each, 35c.

Extension pipe of brass. 2 feet long, 50c.

AUTO SPRAY NO. 26

A continuous Sprayer, having many superior mechanical features. The bowl can be detached by simply unscrewing it from the pump. This makes it very easy to clean the tank and syphon tube.

The entire Sprayer is very well made, and will last a long time.

Price, 26B—Tin Pump and Brass Tank.....\$ 1.10

26C—Brass Pump and Brass Tank 1.30
(Postage, 2 lbs., extra.)



Auto Spray No. 12.

AUTO SPRAY NO. 1

Fully guaranteed and money refunded if not satisfactory after ten days. It is useful and practical for every variety of spraying, such as for trees, shrubbery, vines, up to five acres of field crops, disinfectants and small whitewashing jobs.

Each machine fitted with 2 feet of ½-inch hose, fine spray nozzle, strongest construction possible and the troublesome safety valve is not necessary. Capacity three gallons.

The pump is two inches in diameter and of heavy, seamless brass. Can be easily removed and locked in by means of a cam. Absolutely air-tight and no screw connections of any kind. Two or three pumpings will empty the tank under high pressure.

The pump plunger can be removed and reinserted by simply drawing the leather cup into a sleeve. There is no wrinkling or disarranging the cup while inserting into the cylinder.

Each machine fitted with 2 feet of ½-inch hose, fine spray nozzle, solid steam cap and either stop-cock or automatic shut-off as ordered.

The automatic shut-off is a great labor and solution saver and draws a cleaning wire through the nozzle at each operation.

The Auto Spray has more special and desirable features than any other pump and at the same time is of the best possible construction.

Auto Spray No. 1B. Brass tank with Auto pop. Price, \$9.50.

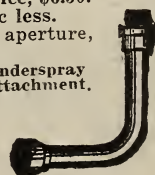
Auto Spray No. 1D. Galvanized tank with Auto pop. Price, \$6.50.

Either Sprayer with Stop-Cock instead of Auto pop. 50c less.

Underspray Attachment.



2 ft. Brass Extension Pipe.



In Sowing Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetch, Peas, Beans, Peanuts and Other Legumes Use



It Increases the Yield and Enriches the Soil

Alfalfa, clovers, soybeans, vetches, peas, beans, cowpeas, peanuts and other legumes should always be inoculated with Nitragin. The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of a poor legume crop—a weak start—or a total failure.

A Great Price Reduction NITRAGIN Costs Less

Nitragin now comes in bushel sizes instead of acre sizes. This means that it costs you less per acre. If you sow 12 pounds of clover seed to the acre it will only cost you 20 cents per acre for your Nitragin. It means that

Your Dollar Goes Further With NITRAGIN

Nitragin is an old, reliable inoculator. At the low price of 20 to 33 cents per acre you cannot afford to sow legumes without it. Nitragin is put up in the modern ventilated package; in a rich, soil-like packing medium. The contents are always fresh, living bacteria to feed your plants. Easy to use.

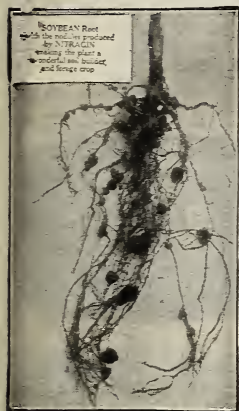
EVERY GARDEN NEEDS NITRAGIN

New Garden Culture for Peas and Beans, See Below

PRICES

1/4 Bushel size.....	40c	Postage	4c
1/2 Bushel size.....	60c	Postage	5c
1 Bushel size.....	\$1.00	Postage	7c
5 Bushel size.....	\$4.75	Postage	10c

Garden (peas, beans, sweet peas
—three in one package).....20c Postage 2c
State What Crop You Want the Nitragin For.



FERTILIZERS

FERTILIZERS FEED THE CROPS THAT FEED THE WORLD

The use of Fertilizers is past the experimental stage and it is not now a question as to whether or not it will pay to use fertilizers, but which kind to use for each crop.

We offer below the very best of Swift's Fertilizers. The prices are reasonable and we know it will pay you to use some.

DIAMOND A VEGETABLE AND FRUIT GROWER. 3 per cent equivalent to Ammonia, 8 per cent Available Phosphoric Acid, and 3 per cent Potash. Best for garden truck and fruit trees or other nursery stock. Apply at rate of from 500 to 800 pounds per acre. 25 lb. sack, 80c.

CHAMPION WHEAT AND CORN GROWER. 2 per cent equivalent to Ammonia, 12 per cent Available Phosphoric Acid and 2 per cent Potash. The very best for Wheat, Oats, Corn, and other grains. Of high analysis. Use from 200 to 400 pounds to the acre. For corn apply 75 to 100 pounds per acre through fertilizer attachment to the corn planter and drill the remainder over the entire field before planting. For Wheat, Oats, and other cereals, apply the entire quantity broadcast before seeding.

DIAMOND K GRAIN GROWER. 1 per cent equivalent to Ammonia, 12 per cent Available Phosphoric Acid and 1 per cent Potash. Use for Wheat, Oats, Corn, and other cereals the same as the above.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE. 2 per cent equivalent to Ammonia, 1 per cent Phosphoric Acid, 1 1/2 per cent Potash. Best for lawns. The great objection to using manure on lawns is that it always contains a good many weed seeds. Also it spoils the looks of the lawn for some time. Pulverized Sheep Manure has been treated with intense heat and the germination of any seeds that may be in it has been killed. It being in powder form is easily applied and not unsightly. 100 lbs. is about enough for the ordinary one lot lawn.

FOR PRICES OF FERTILIZERS SEE PINK LIST.

NITRATE OF SODA (Cannot be sent by Mail)

Is used for the nitrogen it contains and when quick action is wanted in the garden. It creates rapid growth, is odorless, very quickly and entirely soluble. It should be applied only when the plants are above the ground. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

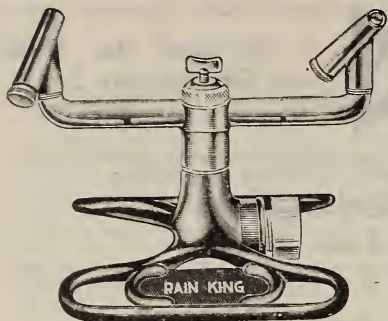
**An All-the-Year Fertilizer
for Garden and House
Plants**

STIM-U-PLANT

**Make Your Garden
a Wonder Garden**

A plant food in tablet form. The most modern, efficient and scientific method of fertilizing growing plants. Stim-U-plant Tablets are designed for use by all who grow plants—home gardeners, market gardeners, small fruit growers, fruit growers, florists and farmers. Their most valuable use is in feeding the growing plants. Being composed of water soluble materials of great feeding power and of known weight and percentage of plant food, Stim-U-plant Tablets can be applied directly to the soil at the base of the plants to feed them definite amounts of available food. Once in the soil they immediately dissolve and mingle with the soil water, pass into the root-hairs and roots to begin feeding the plants. No matter how fertile the soil may be, Stim-U-plant is effective in feeding the crops, because of its rich, available food content. After giving Stim-U-plant Tablets a trial, use them on all your plantings. Stim-U-plant Tablets are packed in four sizes.

Trial size, 15c; small size, 25c; 100 tablets, 75c; 1,000 tablets. \$3.50, all postpaid.



"THE RAIN KING SPRINKLER"

In the Rain King we offer a wonderful combination sprinkler. It has more desirable features than any other sprinkler we have ever seen. The Rain King can be set instantly as a revolving or a stationary sprinkler. It can be set to revolve fast or slow, to cover a small or a large circle, to throw a fine spray or a coarse one.

As a stationary sprinkler it throws two separate streams. These can be directed to one spot or to different places. You can direct one coarse stream to some shrubbery, and at the same time direct another fine spray on your flower bed. It waters strips, corners, or any odd-shaped places, or sprays trees, shrubs, flower beds, etc., without stopping over on walks or adjacent buildings.

The Rain King is a real sprinkler.—built for work. Price, \$3.50; parcel post for 3 pounds, extra.

THE LITTLE PUTNAM STOVE

The Little Putnam Stove is nine inches in diameter and four inches high. It is made of galvanized iron and equipped with a burner which embodies an entirely new principle in oil combustion. The combustion is complete and perfect, doubling the heat value of the oil. The oil tank holds three pints of oil, and burns three to four weeks without refilling or any other attention. The wick never needs trimming. The stove with any kind of care will last a life-time.

The Little Putnam Stove is used under the drinking vessel in the poultry house, to keep the water from freezing during the winter months, and as the heater in a home-made Oat Sprouter.

The stove is absolutely fire-safe and non-explosive. If it is tipped over it will go out. If it becomes buried in the litter it will go out. It can be used with any water can, crock or fountain. One filling of oil will last from three to four weeks and the wick never needs trimming. The expense of running this stove throughout the winter is only 20 to 30 cents.

The increase in egg production resulting from keeping warm water before your hens will pay for the stove many times over.

With stove, a box, a few nails and a little time you can build yourself a dandy oat sprouter. We will send you full directions for doing this. Price, postpaid, only \$2.50.



PUTNAM BROODER HEATER

Make a Brooder that will take care of from 30 to 60 chicks, for less than \$5.00. We do not sell the Brooder, but sell you the Brooder Heater and send the plans for making the brooder. The Brooder Heater is made entirely of brass and galvanized iron, and is practically indestructible. The heater will burn 8 to 14 days on one filling of the oil tank. The Putnam Brooder Heater is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or it may be returned in good order within 30 days, and money will be refunded. Price, postpaid, \$4.75.

DIAMOND EGG CARRIERS

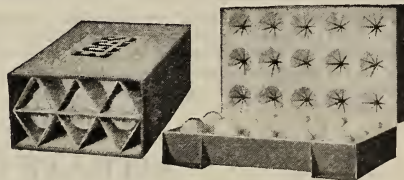
For Shipping Eggs SAFELY by Parcel Post. Can be Used Over and Over Again.

Are you getting the best price for your eggs? Do you know that people in towns and cities are always on the lookout for fresh eggs? You can easily get the names of some of these people and make arrangements to supply them regularly with fresh eggs. In this way you will get top prices for your eggs. You can mail them direct from your home with very little trouble, and get your pay in cash.

The Diamond Egg Carriers will insure safe delivery, which will mean satisfied customers. They can be used over and over again, and are therefore inexpensive. They are made of the best materials and are mechanically correct. The package is thoroughly rigid, and will stand all the strains of handling in transit. Each egg is suspended and protected on every side—cushioned against jars and rough handling. Try a dozen and you will find that you have made a profitable investment.

Prices, f. o. b. Lawrence, postage extra.

1-dozen size (weight per doz. 12 lbs.)	Price \$2.90
2-dozen size (weight per doz. 18 lbs.)	Price 4.50
4-dozen size (weight per doz. 35 lbs.)	Price 7.00



Hatching Sizes

15 eggs (weight 15 lbs.)	Price \$2.95
30 eggs (weight 23 lbs.)	Price 4.80
12 duck eggs (weight 18 lbs.)	Price 3.00
9 goose eggs (weight 22 lbs.)	Price 3.90

CARBOLA

Carbola provides the easy, quick and best way to "clean up" your farm buildings. It is a paint combined with a disinfectant many times stronger than carbolic acid, but harmless to the smallest chick or to stock that licks the painted surface.

Use Carbola instead of whitewash and disinfectants in Poultry houses, Stables, Cellars, Rabbit hutches, Hog pens, Garages, Dog kennels.

Carbola comes in powder form, and is turned into a smooth-flowing paint simply by mixing with hot or cold water; there is no waiting or straining. Apply with a brush or spray-pump to wood, brick, stone, cement, or over whitewash. Will not clog the sprayer. Dries a snow white. A pound of powder and one gallon of water cover 200 square feet.

Trial package and booklet, 30c, postpaid. 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 20 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$5.00; all postage, express or freight extra.



The Saucer Spray

The Biggest Little Sprinkler you ever saw. Does a wonderful job of watering.

The Saucer Sprinkler looks so simple, when you first see it, that you may wonder how it can do as much as we say it will. But set it to work, and then—your eyes will begin to open—and you will wonder why no one ever built one like it before. It is so simple—there is nothing to get out of fix—it is light and easy to handle—it can be taken apart instantly and cleaned from top to bottom. There is nothing to wear out. And yet it waters a circle thirty to forty feet in diameter, evenly and gently, and with the finest spray you ever saw—the kind of watering that makes things grow. Of course, you may think we are “bughouse” talking like this, but take it home. You

can try it at our risk—our “money back guarantee” makes you safe. Yes, there is one thing more. We supply an additional copper cap, perforated to water only one-half of a circle. For corners, borders you could never reach with a round sprinkler, the Saucer Spray, convertible in an instant, gives you just the sprinkler you have been looking for. 75c each, postpaid.

POULTRY FOODS



Barteldes Sunflower Chick Feed

Here are two feeds that are made for quality and we have made them just as good as we know how. They are made up of good, clean, high quality ingredients mixed the proportion to give best results.

These feeds cost more than the common cheap feeds which are on the market. Let us send you a sample to show you the quality.

For prices please see our Pink List.

Barteldes Sunflower Hen Feed

Barteldes Lime Grit

A GRIT AND ALSO A SHELL PRODUCER

All chickens need grit and lime and the common method of supplying these is to feed grit and Oyster Shell. Barteldes' Lime Grit is 96 per cent pure Carbonate of Lime and therefore does the work of both grit and shell.

Keep Barteldes' Lime Grit before your hens and chicks at

all times. Put it in a hopper, scatter it about or mix it with grain food. They eat it in small quantities but will eat enough to keep their system in good shape.

This is made in two sizes, fine and medium. If you wish to see a sample we shall be very pleased to send it. For prices please see the Pink List.

FINE GROUND BLOOD MEAL. A highly concentrated and natural food for hens, containing 87 per cent protein. Makes the plumage bright and glossy, and is particularly beneficial during the moulting season. Should never be fed without mixing with other food in proportion of 1 to 15 parts of meal or shorts. Price, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

COARSE POULTRY BONE. Consists of ground beef bone thoroughly dried and free from grease. It is more economical and better in every way than raw beef bone. Rich in bone phosphate of lime, which is necessary for making egg shells, and for building up the frame of the chicken. Should be placed in liberal quantities in a clean dry place easily accessible to the chickens at all times. Price, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 65c.

FINE POULTRY BONE. Is the same as the coarse, but ground finer for the small chickens, and is a great frame builder. It can be mixed with the mash in limited quantities. Price, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 65c.

MEAT SCRAPS. Made from cooked beef scraps, thoroughly dried and ground. Is especially useful for fattening poultry for the market. It is better and more economical than fresh beef scraps, because it is concentrated and free

from moisture. A great flesh producer. Price, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 65c.

GENUINE CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS. Supply the lime necessary in egg production. We offer the genuine Oyster Shell. Price, lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 25c.

SUNFLOWER SEED. The growth of a new crop of feathers is a severe drain on vitality and even when it occurs naturally, fowls should have extra feed and care. The grain rations should be increased a third and here is where Sunflower Seed is an ideal food in the production of the new coat of feathers and a general upbuilding of the system. Lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

GROUND OIL CAKE. A little given about three or four times a week during the moulting period will be of great benefit to bring fowls back in laying condition. 10 lbs., 65c.

CHARCOAL. This prevents cholera and other diseases peculiar to poultry. Every poultry raiser should have charcoal in his yard. Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c.

PEAS FOR PIGEON FEED. We have at all times Peas for feed. Write for samples and prices.

FEED KAFFIR. Good clean grain. See Pink List.

Poultry Supplies

Improved Adjustable Leg Bands

Made of pliable aluminum and can be adjusted to any size. They are securely locked, stay where they are put, will not come off and are light. They give perfect satisfaction. Postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 90c; 250 for \$2.00.

Petty's Pocket Poultry Punch



This is a handy little pocket size punch, easy to use and is well made. It is easily worth the money. Price, 25c, postpaid.

Farmer's Friend Egg Carrier



The most complete egg carrier on the market. It is equipped with an adjustable cover and a patent combination lifter and fastener. Just the thing for the farmer and poultry man.

12 doz. size. For poultrymen and farmers. Price, \$1.25.

6 doz. size. Just right for people who drive in the country and like to buy fresh eggs. Insures count and prevents breakage. Takes only $8\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches floor space. Price, \$1.15.

Egg-O-Latum

KEEPS EGGS ONE YEAR

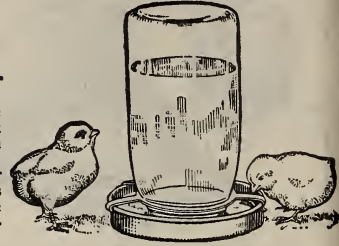
It costs only one cent per dozen eggs to use Egg-O-Latum. There is no other expense. Eggs are kept in carton or box in the cellar. Eggs that have been treated with Egg-O-Latum may be boiled, poached, or used in any other way just like fresh eggs.

Egg-O-Latum is very easy to apply. All you do is to rub it on the eggs. You can treat a dozen a minute. A fifty cent jar will treat 50 dozen eggs.

Put up in 50c jars.

N. W. Fountain and Feeder

A five-inch simple and practical fountain which we can furnish at a very low price. You can feed either grain or water in this feeder. Price, 10c each; 3 for 25c, postpaid.



Colored Celluloid Spiral Leg Bands

These are made in ten colors: Red, green, amber, black, white, ruby, light blue and dark blue.

We have these in standard size for hens at 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c; 500 or more at 65c per hundred, postpaid.

Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeder



A great feed and chick saver. Chicks can't get in and contaminate the feed or water, nor get drowned.

6-inch size, 8 holes, each, 15c.

8-inch size, 12 holes, each, 25c.

Add postage for lb.

Porcelain Nest Eggs

These are clean-cut and uniform. With these there is no danger of getting bad eggs mixed up with fresh ones, nor of hens acquiring the habit of egg eating. 7c each or 12 for 60c. If wanted by mail add 10c per dozen for postage. Write us for special quotations on gross lots.

TWO NECESSITIES For Every Poultry House

POULTRY FEED BOX

Hens should have before them at all times a supply of Lime Grit or Oyster Shells, Charcoal, and at intervals either Poultry Bone or Meat Scraps.

This Poultry Feed Box makes it very easy to keep these feeds before your chickens in a clean and economical manner. Price, \$1.00. Two lbs., parcel post extra.

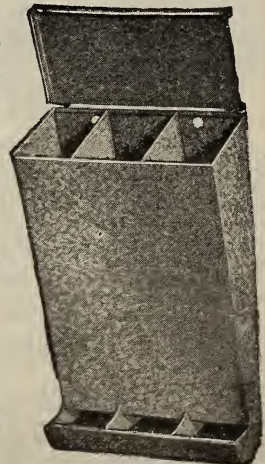
SANITARY FOUNTAIN

Capacity, one gallon.

Clean water is essential to the health of your poultry. This fountain is made of heavy, galvanized iron, is very strong and durable. It is easy to fill and keeps the water clean. Price, 75c. 2 lbs. parcel post extra.



Sanitary Fountain.



Poultry Feed Box.

SEE OUR PINK LIST FOR PRICES OF ALL POULTRY FOODS.

LIVE BABY CHICKS

Healthy Chicks of Good Breeding. 97% Safe Delivery Guaranteed. Orders Filled Feb. 1st to June 15th.

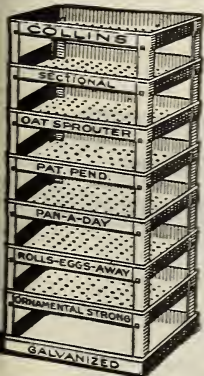
Why worry with setting hens and incubators and run the risk of losing your setting of high priced eggs when you can buy high bred, healthy chicks and have a 97 per cent safe delivery guaranteed.

This is the age of specialization. Let the chick specialist supply your chicks and you will save time, worry and money.

These chicks will come to you by mail, postpaid, and we guarantee that 97 per cent of the number ordered will arrive in good condition.

We offer the following breeds:			
Price per chick in quantities of	25	50	100 and over
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.....@.....	\$0.19	\$0.18½	\$0.18
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....@.....	.19	.18½	.18
White Plymouth Rocks.....@.....	.19	.18½	.18
Single Comb White Leghorns.....@.....	.17	.16½	.16
Anconas.....@.....	.17	.16½	.16

Special High Egg Producing strains (200 eggs and over)	25	50	100 and over
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....@.....	.27	.26½	.26
Rhode Island Reds.....@.....	.27	.26½	.26
White Leghorns.....@.....	.25	.24½	.24
Broiler Stock. Good healthy specimens but a little off color.			
Barred Rocks.....@.....	.17	.16½	.16
Red Rocks.....@.....	.17	.16½	.16
White Rocks.....@.....	.17	.16½	.16
If you buy healthy Baby Chicks and feed them Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed you can't help but succeed.			



Collins Oat Sprouter.

Collins Oat Sprouter

A PRACTICAL, QUICK GROWING, FIRELESS SPROUTER

Whether you keep a few birds in the back yard or run a commercial plant, you want eggs during the Winter Months. To get these eggs you must give your hens the same food as they get in the spring—namely, green feed.

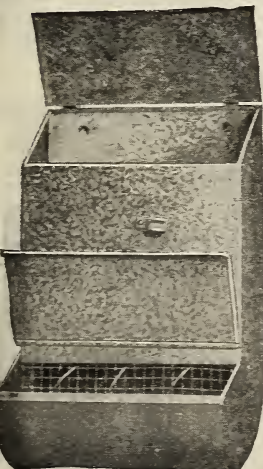
Get a Collins Oat Sprouter and you can supply your hens with green feed at a small cost and with very little labor. The Collins Oat Sprouter is absolutely safe as it requires no artificial heat except that furnished by any warm room. You can set it anywhere, near a stove, furnace, or in a sunny window.

The Collins Sprouter is made in units. Eight individual pans of high grade thoroughly galvanized steel, one pan for each day of the week, and a drip pan at the bottom. The pans fit one above the other, lifting off separately and when shipped or stored can be packed in a small space.

The seven pans are each properly perforated, so as to give the right amount of drainage. This is very important as it insures the sprouting of practically every fertile Oat and eliminates souring and rotting.

Eight Pans, 11x15 inches, weight 14 lbs., \$4.00, f. o. b. Denver.

Wall Feed or Dry Mash Hopper



Easy to Fill—Easy to Clean Will Not Clog

You need this for feeding your chickens dry mash or grain feeds. Rounded bottom prevents waste of food. The opening is large enough for any variety of fowls to eat out of and the slanting top prevents fowls from roosting or standing on it.

The hinged door in front can be closed down at night and when closed makes the hopper mouse, rat and dust proof.

No. 12. Twelve inches wide, \$1.50. If by mail please add postage for two pounds.

Adjustable Leg Bands

12	.....	\$0.15
25	.....	.30
50	.....	.50
100	.....	.90
250	.....	2.00

Wall Feed Hopper.

Drop Bottom Fountain

The drop bottom makes it easy to fill and easy to clean. It has a wire handle and may be hung on the wall out of the litter and dirt.

No. 40. Two Quart size\$0.95

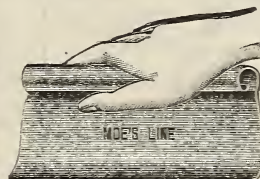
No. 41. One Gallon size 1.25

If by mail, please add postage for one pound for the No. 40 and for two pounds for the No. 41.

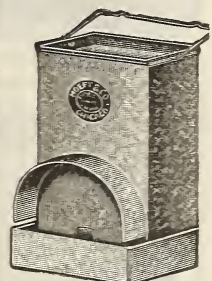
Scraper and Cleaner

For cleaning brood coops, dropping boards, etc. It gets into the corners. Price, 22c.

If by mail add postage for one pound.



Scraper and Cleaner.



Drop Bottom Fountain.

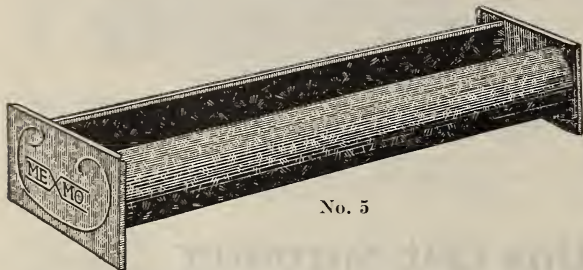
MEXMO Double Feeding Troughs



An approved, chick-tested and practical device for dry mash, wet mash, grit, grain, sour milk or water. No rough edges to injure chicks. Two compartments, round bottom, self-feeding troughs. No sharp corners; easy to clean. Accurately die stamped from best quality galvanized iron. Strong and durable. Made in two sizes.

No. 10. 10 inches long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints, 30c each. Postage and packing, 5c extra.

No. 11. 20 inches long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts, 55c each. Postage and packing, 7c extra.



No. 5

Mexmo Chickafeteria Troughs

Just as the name indicates—a chicken self service food or water trough with great saving. Easy to fill, easy to clean and the price makes it easy to pay for.

So constructed as to make it impossible for chickens to scratch out or waste food.

An ideal feeder for chickens of all sizes. Ends are soldered to permit use of liquids.

No. 4. $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 x 12 inches. Holds 3 quarts. 50c each. Postage and packing, 7c each.

No. 5. $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 x 24 inches. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 75c each. Postage and packing, 10c each.

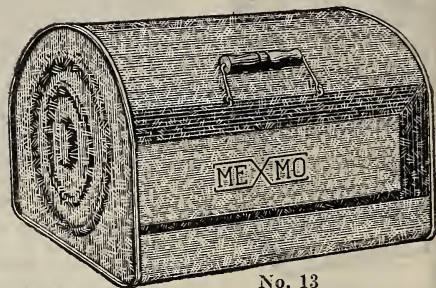
Mexmo Sanitary Water Fountains

Best value per gallon capacity of any fount on the market. Made of best quality, galvanized iron, accurately die stamped, securely soldered. Large capacity with long watering troughs, so built to afford the fowls plenty of head and comb room. Grown fowls do not have to stand sidewise to drink as they do with many fountains.

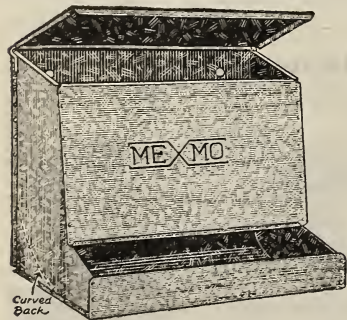
Rounded top prevents roosting on fount. The overhang and gable-shaped top over water keeps dirt and filth out of water. Lies on flat back to fill. Easy to clean as there are no square sharp corners. Easy to carry.

No. 12. 6 x 9 x 9 inches. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 80c each. Packing and postage, 12c extra.

No. 13. 12 x 9 x 9 inches. Holds 3 gal. \$1.35 each. Packing and postage, 15c extra.



No. 13



Curved Back

Mexmo Dry Mash Hopper

A popular priced dry mash hopper of unusual merit, made of extra heavy galvanized iron. Non-clog feeder due to cone shape hopper, larger at bottom. The rounded bottom of feeding trough sloping toward front side, automatically feeds to most convenient place for fowls to get every particle of feed without waste.

Sloping hinged lid prevents roosting on hopper.

No. 8. 12 x 5 3-4 x 10. Holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 90c each. Postage and packing, 15c extra.

CARBOLA.

Carbola is a disinfectant white paint which is much stronger than carbolic acid but at the same time will not be injurious to the smallest chick, or to any stock that might lick the painted surface.

Carbola comes in powder form. All you need to do is mix it with cold or hot water and apply with a brush or spray pump. Use a pound of Carbola to a gallon of water.

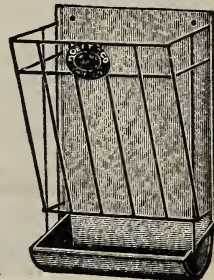
Price: Trial size, 30c. postpaid. Not postpaid, 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 20 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$5.00.

Vegetable Rack

Excellent for holding roots, beets, cabbage, sprouted oats, clover, etc. The round bottom trough catches the small tender leaves and is easily cleaned.

Keep the food clean and your hens will be healthy. Price, 80c.

If by mail, please add postage for one pound.



The "Multitool"

The Ball Bearing Hoe.

This is one of the greatest hand tools made. It consists of five interchangeable and reversible blades, combined with a universal joint and a five-foot handle.

The handle is adjustable to any angle by merely placing the foot on the blade, turning handle to loosen joint, set at proper angle and tighten by turning handle.

This Multitool offers a great variety of adjustments and will do a vast amount of garden work.

Price complete, \$5.00 f. o. b. Lawrence or Denver.



The Adjusto Plant Support

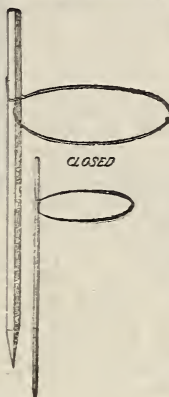
Patent Applied For.

Here is the simplest, strongest, and most efficient plant support we have ever seen.

The stake is of hardwood painted green and if repainted every season it will last for years. The heavy spring wire is also painted green and will not rust.

It is instantly adjusted to any height and can be adjusted as the plant grows without disturbing the plant. It is indispensable for Tomatoes, Roses, Peonies, Dahlias, Hydrangeas, Carnations, and any other plants needing support.

We guarantee this support to please you. Order a dozen or two with your seeds and if you are not satisfied you can return them and we will refund your money.



Three foot, 17c each; \$2.00 per dozen. Four foot, 20c each; \$2.25 per dozen. Five foot, 22c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Small Sizes for Flowers and Potted Plants

18 inch, 10c each; \$1.10 per dozen. 24 inch, 12c each; \$1.25 per dozen.

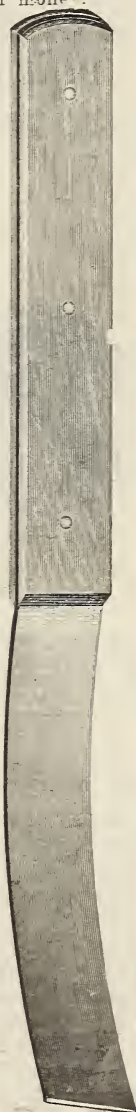
Postage Extra. Larger sizes weigh one pound each and small sizes about 1/4 pound each.

BINDER TWINE

We are now handling Binder Twine by the carload, and can make you very attractive prices in season.

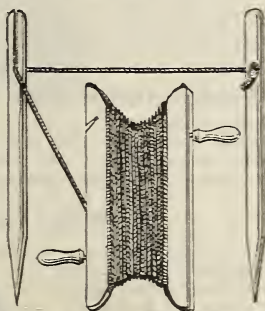
Our twine is of the highest quality, and we will be very glad to send you a sample and quote prices when you are ready to buy.

Don't place your order until you get our price.

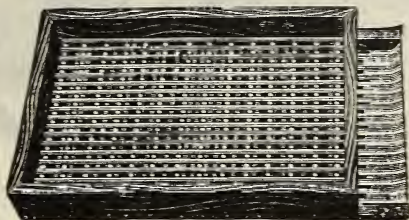


The Never Tangle Garden Line Reel

Here is a practical and time saving garden marking line for both professional and amateur gardeners. This reel has 100 feet of garden line; it is strongly made, works easily, winds and unwinds quickly, and keeps the line straight. Price complete with line 75c; postage, 10c extra.



Perfection Corn Grader



Here is a small hand corn grader that will grade your seed corn in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. This grader is for the farmer and will more than pay for itself in a season. The grader gets three grades of corn. Price, \$1.60.

SMALL GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

HUMPHREY'S CONCAVE POTATO KNIFE

With the Concave Potato Knife seed potatoes can be cut better and \$2.00 to \$3.00 an acre saved in seed and time by its use. The eyes cut with the knife have a compact piece and are surrounded by the greatest amount of tuber. If the same eye had been cut by a straight knife the piece would be thin, flat, and broad, liable to dry up and decay before germinating. Price, postpaid, 30c.

LANG'S HAND WEEDER

One of the best of this class, allowing use of hand while working. Each, 30c, postpaid.



HAZELTINE WEEDER



One of the best, solid steel, good size and durable. Each, 30c; postpaid, 35c.

EXCELSIOR WEEDER

A very useful tool for weeding seed beds, stirring the ground, etc. This is one of the most useful tools in working the garden. No one should be without it. Each 20c; postpaid, 25c.

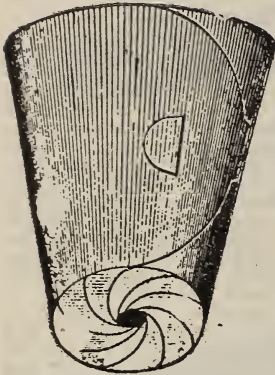


GARDEN TROWEL

Steel trowel with wood handle. Good for all around use. Price, 35c; postpaid, 40c.

RAX Not poisonous but kills mice and rats. 75c per bottle, postpaid.

Neponset Paper Flower Pots



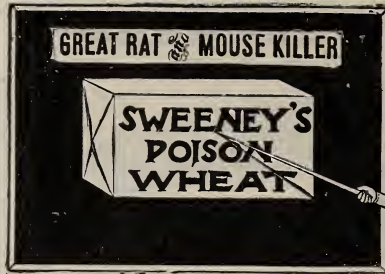
Made of waterproof fabric. Are absolutely unbreakable. The cheapest pot on the market. 2 1/4 inch size, 1,000 to crate, weight 15 pounds per 1,000, per 100, 80c; 500 for \$3.00; 1,000 for \$5.00. 3 inch size, 1,000 to crate, weight 30 lbs. per 1,000, 100 for \$1.00; 500 for \$4.00; 1,000 for \$7.25. 4 inch size, 500 to crate, weight 26 lbs. for 500, 100 for \$1.50; 500 for \$6.00; 1,000 for \$11.00. 5 inch size, 500 in crate, weight 45 pounds for 500. 100 for \$2.00; 500 for \$9.00; 1,000 for \$17.00.

All prices f. o. b. Lawrence or Denver.

Black Hawk Corn Sheller



It has a sure regulating device and will shell any size ears. Easily fastened to the side of any box, bin, or barrel. Well made and cannot be beat at the price. \$3.00 each.



(Cannot be mailed.)

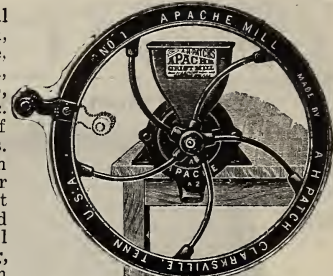
Sweeney's Poison Wheat is an article of merit, is clean and convenient to use, requires no mixing, no spreading on bread, no grease, not dangerous to cats or dogs. Just grains of wheat, the common food of the rodent, scientifically prepared so that it will attract them, and being saturated with a deadly poison, upon eating it they immediately die or leave the premises. Price, 15c, 30c, and 60c per pkg.

Tanglefoot Roach and Ant Powder

Guaranteed to kill roaches and ants. This powder is sprinkled wherever the insects travel. They get the powder on their feet and then lick it off. The powder kills them. Price 25c; postage 5c extra.

Apache Grist Mill

The Apache grinds all dry grains such as corn, wheat, rye, coffee, rice, and spices. Makes meal, flour, hominy chop, breakfast foods, etc. It will grind a quart of table meal in 2 minutes. The grinding plates can be taken out easily, for cleaning, and will last for years. It is equipped with a large flywheel and is ball-bearing, making it easy to run and a rapid grinder. The adjusting screw is easily turned by hand and is held in any position by a spring. Price, \$7.50 each.



Asparagus Knife and Dandelion Digger



The best tool we have ever used for digging Dandelions. 40c each. Postage 5c extra.

BOOKS

A little more information may bring success to your efforts. The books listed below contain much valuable information.

	Per Copy		
Campbell's Soil Culture Manual	\$2.50	The Dahlia Manual—W. W. Wilmore .....	.35
Vegetable Gardening—Samuel B. Green .....	.50	Standard of Perfection—American Poultry Ass'n.	2.00
Spraying for Profit—Howard Evarts Weed .....	.20	The Poultry Manual—Webb Publishing Company. ....	.25
Window Flower Garden—Heinrich .....	.50	Minorcas of Every Comb and Color—Geo. H. Northrup .....	.50
Greenhouse Construction—Taft	1.50	Reliable Poultry Remedies—Reliable Poultry Journal Publishing Co. ....	.25
Celery Culture—Beattie .....	.60	The Poultry Breeders Egg Record and Account Book .....	.25
New Onion Culture—Greiner .....	.60	Capons for Profits—T. Greiner .....	.50
The New Rhubarb Culture—Morse .....	.60	The Plymouth Rocks	1.00
Tomato Culture—Tracy .....	.50	The Asiatics .....	.50
A Manual on Phlox—C. S. Harrison .....	.25	The Rhode Island Reds	1.00
A Manual on Peony—C. S. Harrison .....	.25	Poultry Houses and Fixtures	1.00
The Iris Manual—C. S. Harrison & S. H. King. ....	.25	The Wyandottes	1.00
How to Grow Evergreens—C. S. Harrison .....	.25	Strawberry Culturist—By Fuller .....	.40
Cabbage and Cauliflower for Profit—W. Atlee Burpee Co. ....	.30		
Ginseng—By Kains .....	.60		

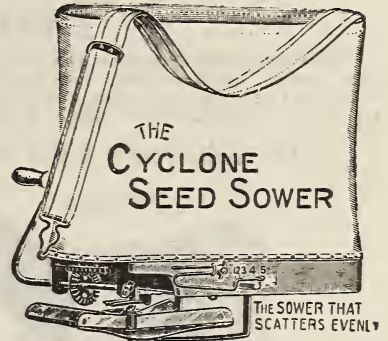
The Cyclone Seeder

A good seed sower will pay for itself in the sowing of a few acres. Three-fourths of a bushel of seed distributed evenly will give better results than a bushel of seed poorly distributed.

The Cyclone Seeder will distribute the seed perfectly even and will not throw it in an upward direction or against the operator but direct and evenly to the ground.

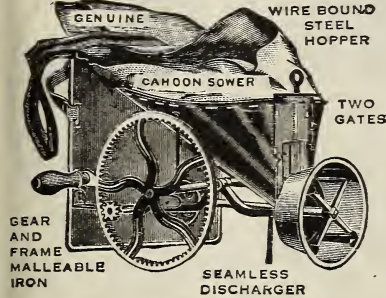
The machine is supplied with a patented interlock, double flange, non-solder tin distributing wheel and an automatic feed adjustment so that the seed can be let on or shut off instantly.

Three special features of the Cyclone are—Slant Feed Board, Sheet Steel Oscillating Feed Plate, Non-Solder Tin Distributing Wheel. Price, each, \$2.50.



Cahoon's Patent Hand Seed Sower

For sowing alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grass seeds, etc. The best machine of the kind in the market. The grain is held in tight sheet iron hopper, surrounded by a bag that will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck and held in position by a strap around the waist. The seed is thrown from eight to twenty feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being, of course, thrown the greatest distance. Price, \$4.75.



Royal Wheelbarrow Grass Seeder

Wheelbarrow Grass Seeders have won for themselves first place among all kinds of grass seeders. They have demonstrated that

they are the most accurate and economical machines for sowing Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, and other small seeds broadcast. They run easily and sow evenly in windy weather. The quantity of seed sown is accurately governed by the wheel, which moves correspondingly slow or fast as the machine is run over the ground. This new seeder is constructed on up-to-date principles. It has a strong wheel thirty-two inches in diameter with an inch-and-a-quarter by one-quarter-inch tire, is operated by a device that engages the wheel close to the hub, having a working correspondingly easy. It is instantly thrown out of gear, and amount of seed sown is quickly governed by changing the pin in the index plate as thereon indicated. This seeder does not injure or bunch the seed, but distributes it evenly the full length of the hopper. We realize that we have competition in other kinds of seeders and wish to call your attention to this one point:

Please note that the wheelbarrow seeders offered for less money have wooden wheels. You know how long these wooden wheels will last in comparison with the steel wheels of the Royal.

No. 11. Single Hopper Seeder. Sows all small seeds like clover, timothy, and alfalfa with hopper 14 ft. long. Price, each, \$9.75.

No. 12. Double Hopper Seeder. Sows all small seedlike clover, timothy, alfalfa, and also chaffy seeds like red top, orchard grass, and clean blue grass, with hopper 14 feet long. Weight of seeder complete, 40 to 50 pounds. Price, each, \$10.75.



Clipper Seed and Grain Cleaners

You no doubt have admired the purity of our Alfalfa, Clover, and other seeds. All of these were cleaned on Clipper Mills and show the quality of the work done by these excellent cleaners. We have been using Clipper Mills in our warehouses for over 30 years and we know that they do good work.

The Clipper cleans by means of screens which separate the grains of different sizes and also by means of a vertical air blast which separates seeds of different weights. This is an exclusive feature of the Clipper and by means of this light and shrunken grains can be blown out of the plump, heavy seeds.

Each mill is equipped with a complete set of twelve screens especially selected for general seed and grain cleaning.

The No. 1B and No. 2B are identical except in size, capacity, and price. We can furnish a six inch driving pulley so that power can be used for 50c extra.

F. O. B. Lawrence.	F. O. B. Denver.
No. 1B \$33.00	No. 1B \$34.50
No. 2B 40.00	No. 2B 42.00

Prices include the full set of twelve screens.



Blatchford's Products

The outstanding reason for the great popularity of the Blatchford line of milk-substitutes for calves, pigs, lambs, colts, rabbits, and poultry, is that each of them gives bigger profits, better, and quicker results to farmers, dairymen, and poultrymen, than they can secure from ANYTHING else. Always insist on BLATCHFORD'S—the name is a GUARANTEE of satisfaction.

Blatchford's Calf Meal



Good to the last drop

First on the Market. First in Quality. First in Results.

Blatchford's Calf Meal is the original milk-substitute. It was the first on the market. For over one-third of a century it has been successfully used in raising calves by the most progressive farmers and dairymen in this country. It is the only calf meal backed by so remarkable a record.

Its success is due to three things. FIRST—its quality. Blatchford's is above all a quality calf meal. Only the best materials are used in its manufacture. It contains no waste materials or by-products of low feeding value. SECOND—it contains all the nutritive and growth-producing properties required by the calf. The finest and healthiest of calves can be raised upon it. THIRD—it is economical. One pound makes a full gallon of pure milk-substitute and it can be used at less than half the cost of using milk. Sold in 100, 50 and 25 lb. bags. Satisfaction guaranteed.

See our Pink List for prices of Blatchford Products.

LAC-A-FLY

Guaranteed to kill Flies, Mosquitoes, Roaches, Ants and Moths.

When puffed into the air, Lac-a-fly rises like smoke, and brings every fly and mosquito in the room or store to the floor in a few minutes, without danger of poisoning or other disadvantages. Lac-a-fly is not a fumigant nor a disinfectant but a convenient, non-poisonous, finely-ground powder that kills flies and bugs like magic. Has a pleasant odor, and costs but a fraction of a cent to kill all the flies in the average size room. Prices, 10c, 15c, 25c, \$1.75 and \$3.00, postpaid.

Broadway Market, Detroit.

"If there is anyone who don't believe what you say about Lac-a-fly, tell them to write to me. Our building is 169 by 120 feet, and we kill every fly in the place every time we use Lac-a-fly. Have used it four seasons."

MR. WHITE.

Detroit.

"More than one baker has told us that the Lac-a-fly was worth a hundred dollars, in cleaning up his flies, roaches and oven moths. If there was not a cent of profit on Lac-a-fly we would handle it just the same for the good of our customers."

Bakers & Confectioners Supply Co.
MR. STEVENS, President.

Blatchford's Milk Mash

Should Be Every Chick's First Feed.

Blatchford's Milk Mash is the favored starting and growing feed for the most prominent poultry-raisers in the country. It contains all the feeds and nutriment chicks need right from the start. It shields them from white diarrhoea, bowel trouble and leg weakness.

This mash is neither a tonic nor a medicine but a nutritious, wholesome, palatable body-builder. It promotes health, vitality, and growth, by building up sturdy, disease-resistant frames. It does not force, but by supplying proper nourishment to each and every part of the body, promotes steady and complete development in the shortest possible time.

Blatchford's Milk Mash contains no screenings, hulls, or cheap by-products from the manufacture of breakfast foods, cereal foods, or scratch grains. It carries chicks all the way—starts, grows, and matures—without change of feed.

This is the safest, the most economical, and the best starting and growing feed on the market. Use it. Sold in 100 and 25 lb. bags. Satisfaction guaranteed.



Blatchford's Egg Mash

"Fill-the-Basket"

Blatchford's Egg Mash contains a large variety of the best materials available for egg manufacture. It successfully solves the problem of securing eggs both winter and summer.

Feed it—you will find it a profitable thing to do. Sold in 100 and 25 lb. bags.



SAVES MONEY BY SAVING CROPS

It is estimated that rats and mice consume grain each year in the United States alone to the value of more than \$10,000,000. Most of this waste can be saved if Rax is used.

Rax is Not a Poison

While it is absolutely deadly to rats and mice, it is harmless to human beings, domestic animals, poultry and birds.

Rats Leave Before They Die

Within a few days after eating food prepared with Rax, rats and mice become feverish and seek the open air. Thus they never die indoors—always outside.

Directions are furnished with each package. One bottle is enough for an ordinary house; allow one bottle to each 500 feet of floor space in barns, mills, etc. Price, 75c per bottle, postpaid.



Hudson No. 201 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single or Double Wheel Cultivator

A high grade, field tested tool at a remarkably low price.
The Hudson No. 201 is a combination outfit which may be used as a hill or drill seeder, double or single wheel cultivator, plow or hoe as desired.

It has equipment sufficient to serve the gardener from the initial seeding to final cultivation. It is very easy to attach the different tools and the change from seeder to cultivator is most simple. This is accomplished by the removal of two red-headed bolts.

As a seeder this machine opens the furrow, drops the seed (either in hills or in a drill) closes the furrow, packs the earth, and marks the next row—all in one operation. The hopper is made of heavy gauge steel, and holds two quarts. The seed regulator is made entirely of brass with open

enings die cut to insure absolute uniformity. This gives perfect control of the seed flow and insures a uniform drop. It will sow all seeds from beans down to the finest garden seeds in continuous drills or in hills, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, or 24 inches apart. Adjustments in the furrow-opening shoe and furrow coverer permit planting at any depth up to 2 inches.

The cultivator tools are high grade steel; all shanks are malleable and unbreakable. Weeding hoes and hilling plow have polished and lacquered surfaces and sharpened cutting edges. Wheels are 16 inches high, with 1½ inch tire. Handles are seasoned hardwood with easy plow-handle grip, adjustable in height.

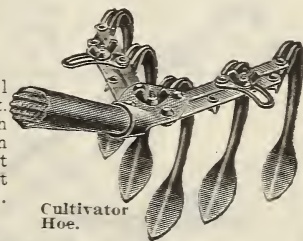
The whole machine is well made, efficient, serviceable and offered at a very low price.

Price complete, f. o. b. Lawrence, \$17.00. Shipping weight, 60 lbs.

Cultivator Hoe

One of the best hand garden tools on the market. It is light, strong, well balanced and instantly adjustable to cultivate rows from 6 to 12 inches apart. It has five long, husky teeth, deeply channeled to give maximum strength with extreme lightness. They are convex to insure perfect scouring. Center tooth is removable so that both sides of a row may be worked at the same time. At the full width it is an excellent rake for preparing a fine, deep seed-bed. It has a straight grained hardwood handle four feet long. Weight 4 pounds.

Price, \$1.00 each, f. o. b. Lawrence, postage extra.



Cultivator Hoe.

Cultivator Rake



Cultivator Rake.

This cultivator has a wide range of adjustment, from 6 inches, the width of the narrowest garden rows, to 18 inches, the maximum width. It is equipped with 9 teeth or high carbon steel. The shape of the teeth and the way they are attached to the side bars causes them to penetrate the ground, stir it up and pulverize it thoroughly without any downward pressure on the handle. The middle tooth is removable so that both sides of a row may be worked at the same time. All adjustments are made by wide-winged thumb nuts, no tools are required. Has a 4½ foot ash handle. Weight 4 pounds. Price, \$1.25 each, f. o. b. Lawrence, postage extra.

All Steel Trowel

This is made from one piece of heavy gauge steel with handle shaped to fit the hand. The sharpened point makes digging easy. It is very strong and substantial; and yet light to handle. Florists and home gardeners will find it far superior to any other trowel on the market. You can't wear it out. 40c each, postpaid, and 35c each, not postpaid.

All Steel Trowel.



Tennessee Grinding Mill



This is a wonderful little grinding mill for farm and family use. It is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding of wheat, corn, all grains, spices, coffee, etc. If you own one of these little mills you can always have fresh graham meal and corn meal for your table.

It is very simple, easily taken apart for cleaning or oiling, and made of the very best materials. Price, \$3.25, f. o. b. Lawrence. If wanted by mail please add postage for 17 pounds. Extra set of grinders, 75c, postpaid.

An All-the-Year Fertilizer for Garden and House Plants

STIM-U-PLANT

Make Your Garden a Wonder Garden

A plant food in tablet form. The most modern, efficient and scientific method of fertilizing growing plants. Stim-U-plant Tablets are designed for use by all who grow plants—home gardeners, market gardeners, small fruit growers, fruit growers, florists and farmers. Their most valuable use is in feeding the growing plants. Being composed of water soluble materials of great feeding power and of known weight and percentage of plant food, Stim-U-plant Tablets can be applied directly to the soil at the base of the plants to feed them definite amounts of available food. Tablets are packed in four sizes.

Trial size, 15c; small size, 25c; 100 tablets, 75c; 1,000 tablets, \$3.50; all postpaid.

HIGHEST
QUALITY

Planet Jr

GARDEN TOOLS
FARM TOOLS

You can't afford to cultivate in the old slow back-breaking way. The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of labor, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jrs. are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden; and the most economical cultivating tools you can use.

No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder.

Price, \$21.00.

Holds 3 Quarts of Seed. A favorite among onion growers, market gardeners, and seedsmen. Sows accurately in a narrow line, making wheel-hoe cultivation easy.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow, \$21.50.

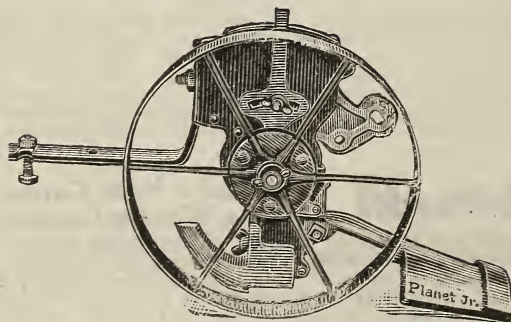
No. 4D, Hill and Drill Seeder, less the cultivating attachments, \$17.00.



This accurate, durable, and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as very profitable. Can be used successfully by men, women, or growing boys.

No. 35 Planet Jr. Seeder Attachment for Wheel Hoes and Garden Plows.

Packed weight, 8½ lbs.



No. 1 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow. Holds 3 pints. Price, complete, \$17.50.

The older Planet Jr. No. 1 Seeders have given complete satisfaction over 30 years, are used the world over, and except our hill and drill seeders are the most perfect known.



No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Price, \$26.00.

This combination is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a double wheel hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately.

As a seeder it is practically the same as the Planet Jr. No. 4, and as a wheel hoe has the same steel frames and cultivating attachments as the Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.

NO. 35 PLANET JR. SEEDER ATTACHMENT.

With one bolt it fastens to any Planet Jr. Wheel Hoe or Garden Plow, or you can bolt a home-made handle to the bracket on the rear of the hopper and go ahead. Used in this way it is well suited for planting in hotbeds and green-houses.

With the No. 35 you put a 5-cent packet or pint of seed in the hopper, set the seed index lever at the seed you are going to sow, and start. The furrow is opened, the seeds are planted and covered as you go. There is no stooping and back cracking and the job is done in much less time. The seeds are at an even depth and in straight, narrow rows, making cultivation easier and quicker.

Price, \$7.00. Weight 9 pounds.

No. 11 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow, and Rake.

Price, \$16.75.

A single and double wheel hoe in one. Straddles crop till 20 inches high, then works between. Has steel frame. The greatest hand-cultivating tool in the world.



Steel Frame, 14 inch Steel Wheels.

A double and single wheel hoe in one. Straddles crop till 20 inches high, then can be worked between rows with one or two wheels.

The hoes are wonderful weed killers and leave the ground almost level. The cultivator teeth are of improved design and admirable for deep work. The plows are invaluable for opening furrows for manure, etc.; for covering and for plowing to or from the crop. The rakes do fine cultivation and gather up trash. The leaf lifters enable close work when plants are large or leaves are flat on the ground. The greatest hand cultivating tool made. All steels are now hardened by a new process, giving longer wearing and easier running tools.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe.

Price, \$13.00.

This tool is identical with No. 11 Double Wheel Hoe, except that it has one pair plows, one pair hoes, four cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf-lifters only, and is sold at a correspondingly less price. The attachments sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and the others can be added as wanted.

No. 13 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe.

Price, \$9.25.

This tool is the No. 12, with 6 inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most used. Any of the attachments shown with No. 11 may be added at any time.

No. 17½ Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.

Weight, 21 lbs. Price, \$8.25.

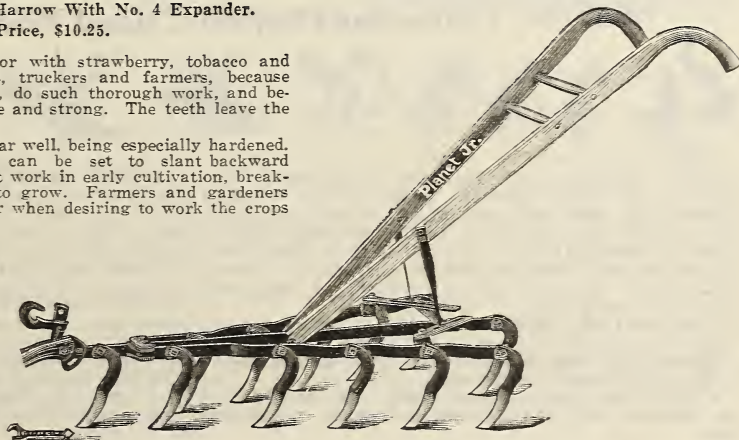
This tool is identical with No. 16, except in equipment. The pair of 6 inch hoes, three cultivator teeth and leaf lifter which go with it, are all the finest of their kind.

No. 92D Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow With No. 4 Expander.

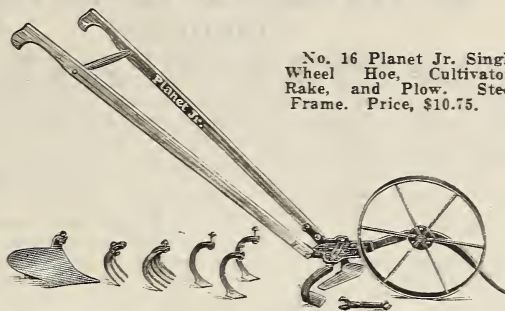
Weight, 46 lbs. Price, \$10.25.

This tool has rapidly grown in favor with strawberry, tobacco and sugar-beet growers, market gardeners, truckers and farmers, because the 12 chisel-teeth, especially hardened, do such thorough work, and because the tool is so convenient, durable and strong. The teeth leave the ground in the finest condition.

The teeth are 1¼ inches wide and wear well, being especially hardened. By using the lower hole the teeth can be set to slant backward. When set in this way they do excellent work in early cultivation, breaking the crust before the weeds begin to grow. Farmers and gardeners use this harrow for close cultivation or when desiring to work the crops thoroughly but without hilling.



No. 16 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow. Steel Frame. Price, \$10.75.



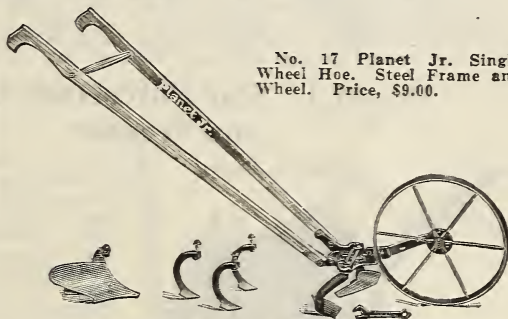
These Single Wheel Hoes are the highest type of their class. They have a great variety of attachments which adapt them to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden cultivation they will not do.

Nos. 16, 17, 17½, and 18, have the same steel wheels, frames, and handles, but the attachments sold with each vary.

The handles are adjustable in height. The frame is steel, convenient and strong with quick change device by which to exchange the tools without removing the nuts.

All attachments are of a special pattern, carefully tested by practical men; no others ever offered compare with them.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Steel Frame and Wheel. Price, \$9.00.



You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6 inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

No. 18 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.

Weight, 19 lbs. Price, \$7.00.

This has one pair of 6 inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. Other attachments can be added as needed.

No. 119 Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator

Price, complete, \$5.80.

This new member of the "Planet Jr." family will appeal to all those who prefer a high wheel tool for their garden work. Where the soil has not been so thoroughly and carefully prepared, the high wheel undoubtedly makes an easy running tool.

The wheel is 24" in diameter with a rim $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, insuring easy running in the lightest soil.

The equipment is so complete that it will meet all the needs of the ordinary garden, where the adjustments and refinements of the higher priced Wheel Hoes are not required.

The plow is the same as has been used for a number of years on our No. 19 Garden Plow and has proven most satisfactory. It may be used for plowing the ground in the Spring, going twice in each furrow. Later it will open furrows for fertilizer or for planting, covers them, and plows to or from the crop during the season.

The wide cultivator tooth may also be used for opening furrows, or for cultivating and hilling between the rows of plants.

The three-prong cultivator teeth are made of steel and are especially hardened. They will break up the soil deep or shallow, and give excellent and thorough cultivation.

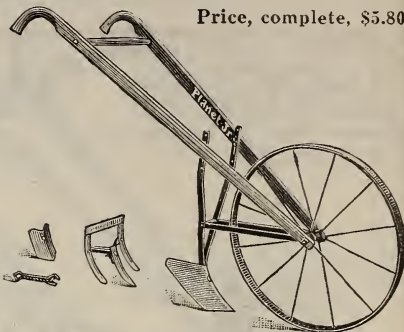
The center tooth of the three-prong may be used alone (or separately) for extra deep work. Before sowing the seed, open a furrow with the plow, put in the fertilizer, then use the single narrow tooth to loosen the ground to an extra depth and to stir in the fertilizer.

The scuffle blade is just the thing for weed cutting and shallow cultivation. It leaves a fine mulch to prevent rapid loss of moisture by evaporation.

The handles are strong and are provided with "plow handle" grip. They are adjustable for height to suit adult or child.

The depth of work is controlled by adjusting the standards where they bolt to the handles. This is so arranged that with any given height of the handles, there is practically no change in the pitch of the teeth when the depth is changed.

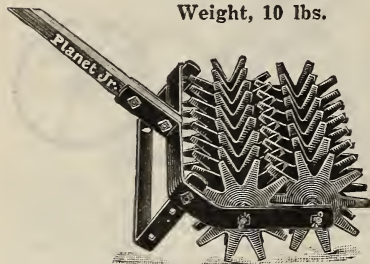
This tool is light and strong, and is built with the same care for detail which has made the "Planet Jrs." the leaders among the hand tools of the world.



Planet Jr. Star Pulverizer, Leveler and Weeder

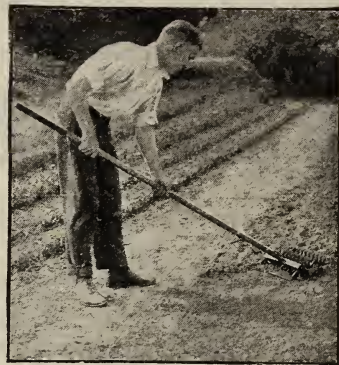
Weight, 10 lbs.

Price, \$7.00.



This new tool is especially adapted for preparing the seed bed. After the ground has been plowed with the Wheel Hoe plow or spaded, this Pulverizer will be found of great value in smoothing and fining the surface of the soil, putting it in the best possible condition for the seed planter. It is much more thorough and rapid in its work than an ordinary garden rake, thoroughly pulverizing lumpy soil. Use like a carpet sweeper or vacuum cleaner with sufficient pressure

to cut the lumps and thoroughly pulverize the soil. The rear blade cutting $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches levels the ground perfectly. After the crops are started it may be used between the rows as a weeder or as a crust breaker, leaving a fine mulch. It is a great tool for the small garden, while the vegetable grower will find many uses for it, especially under the laterals in overhead irrigation. Works equally well both forward and backward.



Thorough Preparation for Seeding.

Extras for Planet Jr. Hand Machines



HOES. C and D1 for cast frame wheel hoes. C11 and D11 for steel frames. Made in four widths. Cutting $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch, per pair, \$1.30; 6 inch, per pair, \$1.40; 7 inch, per pair, \$1.60; 8 inch, per pair, \$1.75.

PEAT LAND HOES. Like the C & D Hoes, but with extra wide high shields to prevent dirt from falling back and covering the plants. 6 inch cut only, \$2.75 per pair.

CULTIVATOR TEETH. No. 1395. Fit combined seeders and double and single wheel hoes. Each, 40c.

PLOWS for Single Wheel Hoes. R3 for cast frames, R6 for steel frames. \$1.50 each.

PLOWS for Double Wheel Hoes. M4 and N4 for cast frames, M5 and N5 for steel frames. 1.50 per pair.

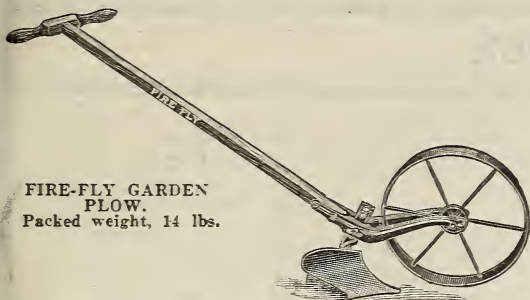
DOUBLE MOULDBOARD PLOW. It can be set to furrow wide or narrow, or to hill much or little. Width at widest, 14 inches; narrowest, 10 inches, \$2.50 each. With connecting piece for double wheel hoes and No. 25, 85c extra.

THREE-PRONG CULTIVATOR TEETH. For fine, deep work. \$2.25 per pair.

ONION HARVESTER. 8 inch size for onions and onion sets. These make splendid weeders. \$1.75 each.

RAKES made in 3 sizes. Three tooth, \$1.50 per pair; five tooth, \$2.00 per pair; seven tooth, \$3.00 per pair.

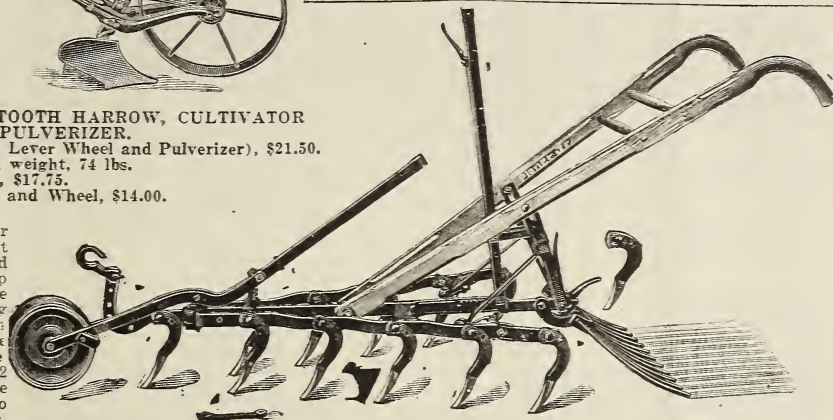
NOTE—All attachments on this page will fit Planet Jr. Single and Double Wheel Hoes and Combined Seeders and Wheel Hoes, excepting Nos. 19, 31, 33, 60, 65, and 66.



FIRE-FLY GARDEN PLOW.
Packed weight, 14 lbs.

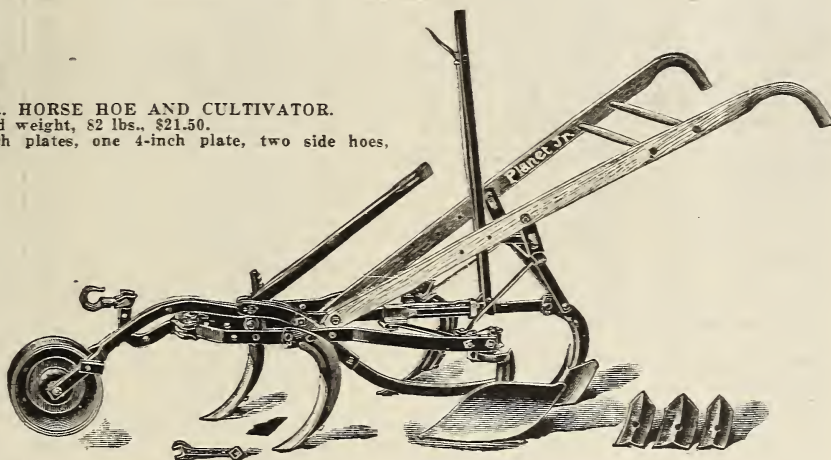
FIRE-FLY GARDEN PLOW.
Price, \$4.75.

THIS TOOL IS EXCEEDINGLY USEFUL to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep, and deeper by going twice. Furrows for manure or seeds can be opened and covered. In cultivating, plow away, weed the row and plow back again. This tool will enable a busy man to do in his spare minutes nearly all the work of a family garden. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in plowing up their scratching yards.



PLANET JR. TWELVE-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER.
No. 90, complete (with Steel Lever Wheel and Pulverizer), \$21.50.
Packed weight, 74 lbs.
No. 90B. Less Pulverizer, \$17.75.
No. 90D. Less Pulverizer and Wheel, \$14.00.

Gardeners cultivate better than formerly and find it pays. The chisel-shaped teeth on this tool go as deep or shallow as you like, close to row, without injuring plants, cut out all weeds, stir the soil and mellow and find it as with a garden rake. Any width from 12 to 32 inches. A special favorite with strawberry and tobacco growers, market gardeners, truckers, and small fruit growers. The wheel won't clog; the pulverizer leaves the ground in perfect condition for seeding or plant setting.



NO. 8 PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.
Packed weight, 82 lbs., \$21.50.

Equipment: Four 3-inch plates, one 4-inch plate, two side hoes, one 7-inch shovel.

THE "PLANET JR." NO. 8 HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR. Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combines Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle.

The Frame is longer than usual and about one and a half inches higher, making a tool that will not clog easily.

The Standards are formed up hollow with round throats of stiff steel, they polish quickly and free themselves readily from obstructions and they clasp the frame and strengthen it.

The Depth is under perfect control by means of a new lever wheel and the new patented depth regulator which is moved instantly in unison by a single lever making exact work, steadying the machine and relieving the operator.

The Expander. This is an entirely new pattern, superior to all other forms, exceedingly strong, simple, accurate, and positive in all positions.

Handles and Braces. These are also new and the most effective and stiffest combination known, at once making the tool rigid, yet allowing every adjustment of handles in height and sidewise.

The Reversible Side Hoes. Patented, are an important part of the implement. As shown in the cut, they act as plows and hillers, but when turned end for end the tool becomes a genuine hoe, working so closely that an immense amount of hard labor is avoided.

Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the farmer who knows the best is cheapest.

NO. 9 PLANET JR. CULTIVATOR. The No. 9 is very popular because of its strength, lightness, easy change of width and perfection of work. The handles are adjustable in height, and also sidewise. With the No. 9 you can cultivate to any reasonable depth and adjust for any useful width.

The No. 9 is equipped with four 3x8 inch cultivator steels, one 4x8 cultivator steel, and one lever expander. Price, \$13.75.

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Bulbs

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Free-flowering
Rose-pink with

blue anthers.

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pleasing light
expanded; tall

THE BARTLEDS SEED CO. GIVES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, AS TO PURITY, DESCRIPTION, QUALITY, PRODUCTIVENESS OR ANY OTHER MATTER OF ANY SEEDS, BULBS OR PLANTS THEY SEND OUT, AND WILL NOT BE IN ANY WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CROP. IF THE PURCHASER DOES NOT ACCEPT THE GOODS ON THESE TERMS THEY ARE AT ONCE TO BE RETURNED.

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Plants
and
Bulbs
Bushels
Pounds
Quinces
Packets

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(Please Use One Line for Each Item)

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TOTAL

Any of the above at 7c each and 70c per dozen, \$1.35 for 25, postpaid.
Mixed Gladioli at 6c each and 50c per dozen, \$1.10 for 25, \$3.50 for 100 postpaid.



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Total, \$

GLADIOLI

Plant Gladioli Bulbs

The Gladiolus is without question one of the very best of spring planting bulbs. They are inexpensive, require but very little attention and grow in any good garden soil.

They make a wonderful show when planted in masses and are unexcelled for cut flowers. The beautiful flowers, when cut in the bud, will continue to bloom for ten days in the house. The colors of the new varieties are wonderful and there is no finer bouquet than five or six spikes of Gladioli.

Plant just as many of these bulbs as you have room for. You cannot have too many and the flowers will delight you.

How to Plant

Gladioli bulbs do best in loose, friable soil to which a little well rotted manure has been added. When planted for mass effects the bulbs should be from 2 to 4 inches deep and about 4 inches apart, and when in rows for cultivation the rows should be about 18 inches apart and the bulbs about 4 inches apart in the row.

A succession of bloom can be had by planting at different times during the spring. They should have plenty of water just as they start to bloom as this will increase the size of the flowers.

In cutting for the house it is best to cut the spike when one or two bulbs have opened. The remainder will open in the house. Remove the faded flowers, cut a little off the stem and change the water every day; treated in this water a spike will last for a week or more.

AMERICA. Soft lavender-pink, almost a tinted white. Very fine.

VELVET KING. A beautiful dark scarlet.

PINK BEAUTY. Very early. Free-flowering and splendid for cutting. Rose-pink with dark crimson blotch.

AUGUSTA. Pure white with blue anthers.

BARON HULOT. Dark violet, bordering on blue.

HALLEY. Salmon-pink, creamy blotch, dark red stripe on lower petals; early.

KLONDYKE. Clear primrose-yellow, with blotch of crimson maroon.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. A pleasing light scarlet; flowers large, well expanded; tall straight pike.



Any of the above at 7c each and 70c per dozen, \$1.35 for 25, postpaid.
Mixed Gladioli at 6c each and 50c per dozen, \$1.10 for 25, \$3.50 for 100 postpaid.



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